WHY DRINK OTHER THAN
P & O WHISKY
When you can get THAT at
Rs. 30 Per DOZEN?
OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,242—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1901.

Established 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* ARABIA	8963	J. L. Parfitt	11th May
M.L. PENINSULAR	3809	Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	6901	J. Jephson	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7969	G.L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	6986	J. P. Jephson	15th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th "
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th "
* PENINSULAR	5987	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 30th April, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.
A STEAMER	----	---	1st July, 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	13th May, 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,334	1st June, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 612-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,020	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687 8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	13th May, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEAM, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st May, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
OCEANIEN	4,319	Schmitz	THURSDAY, 9th May, 1901.
INDUS	8,367	Riquier	6th June 1901.
NATAL	4,233	Bouis	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALZIE," Captain Girard, 4,255 tons, to sail on or about 29th May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Thos. Cook and Son.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 10th May, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 7th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 14th May.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VADALA," 3,334 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 8th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 11th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th May, 1901.

King, King & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Calcutta,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cure	50	24	13
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel,	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

BEERS, STOUT, CIDER.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BASS'S BEERS.
Bottled by FOSTER & STONE.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
Bottled especially for the Company by
IND COOPE & Co.

PILSENER BEER.

SPARKLING
DEVONSHIRE CIDER
Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' Bottling.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.
JULES ROBINS O. P.
COURVOISIERS
AUSTRALIAN
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.
THOS DUNKIN'S.
&c. &c. &c.

WHISKIES.
ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.
WATSON'S CLUB.
GILBEY'S PROVOST.
" SPEY ROYAL.
DAWSON'S PERFECTION.
UAM VAR.
MATHER'S 3 Stars.
&c. &c. &c.

WINES.
SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA, CHAMPAGNE, HOCK, CLARET, BURGUNDY, LIQUEURS.
FROM
THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS, W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CANORS LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD, &c. &c. &c.

THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOFORTE

BY

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTGART.

(ESTABLISHED in the year 1781. One hundred and twenty years ago).

A NEW PIANO FOR INDIA.

THIS New Model combines the portability of an Upright or Square-Pianoforte with the FULLNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a Grand Pianoforte. The Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano is unique in its construction, having been Specially Designed at our request by the celebrated makers, MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, to supersede the well-known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now DISCONTINUED TO BUILD.

The NEW MODEL GRAND PIANO has proved AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS, combining as it does the RICHNESS AND PURITY OF TONE for which Pianos by these makers are RENOWNED, with the POWER and BRILLIANCY of a GRAND, and occupying as it does LESS SPACE than a Square Piano.

This Pianoforte is now offered at a PRICE UNHEARD OF FOR A GRAND PIANOFORTE.

DESCRIPTION.—Solid Mahogany Ebonised Case; Screwed and Brass Bound Full Compass; Full Trichord; Overstrung Scale; Perfect Check Repeating Action; Length 5 feet, Width 4 feet 9 inches.

CASH RS. 1,200.

ON HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE. { For 12 months Rs. 109 per month. " 24 " " 59-4 "

EXTRAS.

Zinc lined packing Case	Rs. 25	Woolen Cover	Rs. 15
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Glass Insulators	" 4-8

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION IN BOMBAY OR POONA.

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	"	2	4
				PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.

105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES AND GERMAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAWKRANT IN TINS.
BISMARCK AND IMPERIAL HERRINGS IN TOMATO AND MUSHROOM SAUCE.

ABSINTHE (PERNOD FILS).	MASTICA CHIO, Rs. 2-8 Per Bottle.
KUMMEL.	DUC DE MARSAT (dry) CHAMPAGNE.
MANDARINO (LIQUEUR).	ASTI SPUMANTE (SPARKLING).
ANISETTE (BRIZARD & ROGERS).	FRENCH VERMOUTH (NOILLY PRAT).
KIRSCHENWASSER.	ITALIAN VERMOUTH (TORINO).
CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.	MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED; LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS, MALAGA RAISINS FRESH STOCK.
MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article.
Only Rs. 10 per dozen quarts.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc. supplied.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL." Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Tepe	11th May.
S.S. SULTAN	3984	Pohlenz	25th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 6th May, 1901.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA," from Hongkong and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 5th inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at No. 4 Victoria Dock.

All claims for damage, &c., to be adjusted and presented within (7) seven days from the landing of the goods; otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

C. BOGGIANO, Agent,
Florio Rubattino Company.
15, Elphinstone Circle, Mercantile Bank Buildings.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1901, for the supply of:—

500 Tons of MOULMEIN, RANGOON or SIAM TEAK LOGS.

150 Tons should be not less than 35' × 13" × 13"

Delivery to be completed not later than the second week in June, 1901.

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 Cubic Feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th May, 1901.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6 % Preference Shares, Rs. 100 each.

NOTICE is hereby Given that APPLICATIONS for the above PREFERENCE SHARES will not be received after the 31st MAY, 1901.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.

Calcutta, April 19th, 1901.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

CYCLE MAKERS, ENAMELLERS, PLATERS AND CHEAPEST DEALERS AND REPAIRERS,
2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

TRUE EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS received by our Foreman:—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty Judge, High Court, Bombay:—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Bromfield, 1st Cheshire Regiment:—He has repaired my Bike neatly and well.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3, Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Up-country Orders will be promptly attended to.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajit Street, Chunkia Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate prices.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE solicited

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	,,	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Steamer Point,	Aden,		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Mangalore,	Penang,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Hongkong,	Kobe,
Thaiping.	Foochow	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and remit Bills for collection; Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

F. BENNETT,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 28,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON,
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. R. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Saj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JESYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Fast Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 6.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened quiet this morning with rates unchanged from Saturday with very little doing. As a mark of respect to the late Sir D. M. Petit our market closed at 1-30.

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 31-32d.
,, Demand	1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 7-32d.
,, Francs	179 1-4
Shanghai, ,,	198 1-2
Hongkong ,,	145 1-2
Japan ,,	147 1-2

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 4th May, as compared with the statement of the 27th April :—

LIABILITIES	April 27. Rs.	May 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	47,62,413	48,40,220
Public Deposits at Branches	78,59,217	66,00,345
Other Deposits	4,21,28,640	4,43,28,129
Post Bills	12,923	11,228
Credits undrawn	12,91,122	11,69,436
	7,29,93,955	7,39,49,358
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	82,03,393	86,72,273
Other authorised Securities	7,21,428	6,49,601
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	77,19,334	76,67,165
Loans do.	1,35,40,764	1,32,99,186
Bills Discounted and purchased	2,54,28,580	2,40,71,257
Dead Stock	3,73,794	3,73,794
Stamps and Stationery	27,526	27,571
Balances with other Banks	1,33,082	3,91,958
Cash	1,15,45,554	1,37,66,048
	7,29,93,955	7,39,49,358

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market was closed to-day owing to the death of Sir D. M. Petit.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Owing to the death of Sir D. M. Petit the market was closed to-day.

FREIGHTS.

There is a small business doing for May and June at 13s. 6d. and rates are offering at this rate but less might be accepted. The balance of a steamer, 5,000 to 6,000 tons, coming from Australia has been taken up by a speculator for Hamburg and Antwerp at a rate which has not yet transpired for late May and early June loading. The market closes quiet.

COALS.

We hear of nothing doing to-day.

WHEAT.

The market is unchanged at Rs. 4-9 for White Delhi.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—The market is excited at Rs. 9-8 with business passing at the rate.

RAPE SEED.—The market is very strong at Rs. 6-12 for Brown Delhi, Rs. 6-11-6 for Yellow Cawnpore and Yellow Guzerat at Rs. 8-1 in all of which business was doing.

POPPY SEED.—The market is firm with a good demand at Rs. 8-2.

CASTO SEED.—There is some enquiry at Rs. 33-8 to Rs. 33-12 in a steady market.

GINGELLY SEED.—is firm with very little doing.

COTTON.

The market opened quiet with rates easier all round with the exception of Good Bhownugger which was stiffer in price.

During the day all weighing and sampling was stopped and in the afternoon the Rooms of both Associations were closed owing to the death of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday, the 4th May, 1901 :—

Cotton	10,743 bales.
Wheat	6,875 cwts.
Linseed	15,467 ,,
Rapeseed	19,134 ,,
Gingelly seed	3,045 ,,
Poppy seed	7,711 ,,
Groundnuts	146 ,,
Castorseed	3,616 ,,
Rice	1,209 ,,
Myrabolams	1,662 ,,

SCHEFFER & DRESCHER'S WEEKLY HAMBURG REPORT.

SUGAR.

At the time of the last report it was not known if England would place a tax on sugar, and the market was suffering from the uncertainty. English sugar merchants had bought heavily and there were 171,000 tons in hand against 59,000 the year before. That reduces the balances in Germany, France and the other sugar growing countries. Germany and France during March exported sugar in greater quantity than ever before, and in consequence there is but a small balance left, and sugar is still in demand.

The refineries work from hand to mouth and their reserves are much smaller than last year. On this account there is considerable demand for the proportionately large deposits still on hand in the raw sugar factories. About 280,000 tons in excess of last year are held in Europe and America.

COFFEE.

The total amount brought on the market from 1st July this year in Rio and in Santos was 9,578,000 bags against 8,322,000 last year. The consumption of coffee has not decreased though the price has, the Brazilian planter never having got less for his coffee than at present. The exporter pays the planter in Santos, in the harbour, 4,400 reis against far higher prices such as 18,000 in earlier years. The cost of production is no less, but has risen year by year and is still rising. As long as balances of the last year's gathering remain there is no course open to the planter but to sell the old crops at any price, but it is very different with the coming harvest. At the present price of 4,400, on which again an export tax has to be paid to the Brazilian Government, the planter cannot increase his output and the next gathering cannot be brought to market unless prices improve. It is possible that the price for an article can go sometimes lower than the cost of its production, but such conditions could not last.

An important factor in the price of coffee is exchange. If that rises, the value of the Reis which the planter gets for his coffee falls, and "vice versa." The financial situation of Brazil is undoubtedly improving and is seen in the present condition of exchange.

PETROLEUM.

In consequence of the decrease in American advices the price of patroleum fell forty pence in the last fortnight, and it almost seems as if we had not yet reached the lowest price. Herr Rockefeller has for the moment, an interest in bringing down prices as the consumption is in these lengthening days not so great, and in any case is less than the output. As Herr Rockefeller must take over daily large quantities of raw oil at the market price, it is to his interest to lower that price. When a few months hence the shippings to meet the autumn and winter demand begin again, the position will be altered and higher prices will probably rule. The present price in comparison to that of the last ten years is high and therefore consumption does not increase. Importers in order to keep the market steady, are in no hurry to sell to retailers.

Advices from the Russian oil districts are not favorable, but on the other hand the call for petroleum in America is good. The late reduction in price is considered a passing phase, and the boring business has been in no wise unfavorably influenced by it. With the exception of Texas, the output of the wells is unimportant and Texan oil is in little demand as an illuminant.

COTTON.

The same price obtains for Cotton as a fortnight ago though in the interval rates rose about 1-4, but the improvement was soon lost. When we may expect an improvement we cannot say. The reduction in output which the factories, &c., have been obliged to initiate will be maintained almost everywhere and consequently the statistics are worse week by week. We have to-day 520,000 bales more in hand than last year. And as the cotton held at the beginning of this season was less by 1,430,000 bales than at the same period in the year before, the figures from the beginning of this season also show a decrease of 1,950,009 bales since the 1st September. These numbers speak plainer than words. The New York "Handelzeitung says with regard to this :—"The majority of the great cotton factories in Fall River have entered on a period of limited production and even the mills of the south will follow the example of on the north-east. The desired for improvement in demand or in price has so far not taken place and should the demand become livelier to any extent, the shrinkage in production must bring about a visible reduction in the unsold balances. The market rates show that these balances are not by a long way exhausted and the preparations for the new harvest point to a great increase in view." From this it would appear that for America an improvement in the business is not to be hoped for and in other countries the conditions are even less favourable.

England has exported since June 1 only 41,137,200 lbs. yarn. Against 47,733,700 lbs. in the same period last year. Of manufactured stuff the export in the same period this year was 420,892,300 yards against 466,772,200 yards last year.

The amount carried forward for the present season is unusually large, and it appears as if the estimate of the Agricultural bureau of 10,100,000 bales for the coming N. America harvest will be actually exceeded, while the cotton prophet, Henry Neill, still holds to his estimate of 9 3-4 Millions. It will be remembered that he estimated the last harvest at eleven million bales and it actually reached only 8,400,000.

The movement in East Indian cotton is very great.

Up to now 317,000 bales of the new Indian crop have been loaded for Europe and we shall receive about the same quantity by the end of the season. One thing is certain that we shall have more than we want of cotton this year.

As the planting out for the next season which is making considerable progress will be larger than ever before, there can be little hope of higher prices with a normal return. The weather is generally favourable.

The general uptake of cotton in America is for this year 9,001,000 bales, or 736,000 more than last year. The spinning mills have absorbed since 1st September 1,656,000 bales being 400,000 less than last year.

The stoppage of a Manchester cotton firm is announced with liabilities amounting to £280,000 but no name is mentioned. Three other failures of cotton-firms are announced. These my be due to the sudden fall in Egyptian cotton, by which these firms suffered much loss.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool market review of the 18th ultimo is as follows :—Since our last, fluctuations have been fairly numerous, but very little bona fide business has been done. Professional jobbers have had the field to themselves. Independently of this, the market has been prevented from lifting itself by periodical onslaughts by the bears. The Manchester market, too, is rather quiet, but very firm. There has been little actual business, but a good enquiry from Bombay, Calcutta, and other Indian markets is reported. Lancashire spinners hold for firm prices, and we believe that a little steadiness in our market would soon bring out large orders. There are but small stocks of yarns, and the production of the spinning mills is readily absorbed. Most spinners and makers are well under contract for some time to come and decline fresh business unless it promises to be remunerative. Continental trade reports are still unfavourable, but as we learn continental spinners are beginning to buy early autumn shipments rather heavily which looks promising. From America, the reports about the dry goods trade maintain a steadily improving tone. "Neill once more re-affirms his estimate of 3-4 millions. The recent heavy receipts do not seem to have shaken his confidence in the least. "This season's first weekly report of the United States crop and Weather Bureau states that cold weather has retarded planting and that what cotton is planted is germinating slowly. During the last few days the new crop positions have shown great steadiness. Their low price is no doubt attracting buyers. The decline having been so unexpectedly severe, we think an eventual considerable rebound as natural, and would advise our mill friends who have remained steadfast to their policy during the trying decline, to strengthen their holdings by buying more if the market should go temporarily lower. There is no doubt that if the uncertainty of the situation both in China and the Transvaal were to disappear, a great wave of prosperity would soon sweep over the world's trade."

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

THE following is the text of the forty-second report of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, (Yokohama Shokin Ginko), presented to the shareholders at the half-yearly ordinary general meeting, held at the head office, Yokohama, on Saturday, 9th March.

Gentlemen :—The directors submit to you the annexed statement of the liabilities and assets of the Bank, and profit and loss account for the half-year ending December 31st, 1900. The gross profit of the Bank for the past half-year, including yen 103,695—052 brought forward from last accounts, amount to yen 5,972,348—502, of which yen 4,218,049—892 have been deducted for current expenses, interest, &c., leaving a balance of yen 1,754,358—610. The Directors now propose that yen 180,000—000 be added to the reserve fund, raising it to yen 3,310,000—000. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of thirteen per cent., per annum, which will absorb yen 780,000—000 on old shares and yen 390,000—000 on new shares, making a total of yen 1,170,000—000. The balance, yen 404,338—610, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

BALANCE SHEET.

31st December, 1900.

LIABILITIES.	Y.	Y.
Capital paid up	18,000,000—000	
Reserve Fund	8,130,000—000	
Reserve for Doubtful Debts	233,093—250	
Reserve for New Building	3,543—110	
Deposits (Current, Fixed, etc.)	52,978,363—960	
Bills Payable, Bills Rediscounted, Acceptances, and other Sums due by the Bank	71,187,731—364	
Dividends Unclaimed	4,094—230	
Amount brought forward from last Account	103,695—052	
Net Profit for the past Half-year	1,650,653—558	
	Yen 152,603,634—724	
ASSETS.	Y.	Y.
Cash Account—		
In Hand	5,819,680—620	
At Bankers	6,123,146—310	11,942,826—930
Investments in Public Securities		23,860,188—550
Bills discounted, Loans, Advances, &c		45,104,751—710
Bills receivable and other Sums due to the Bank		70,916,572—414
Bullion and Foreign Money		173,405—870
Bank Premises, Properties, Furniture, &c		605,889—250
	Yen 152,603,634—724	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	Y.
To Current Expenses, Interests, &c	4,218,049—892
To Reserve Fund	180,000—000
To Dividend— yen 6—500 per Share for 120,000 Old Shares=yen 780,000—000 ; and yen 3—250 per Share for 120,000 New Shares=yen 390,000—000	1,170,000—000
To Balance carried forward to next Account	404,338—610
	Yen 5,972,348—502

	Y.
By Balance brought forward 31st Dec., 1899	103,695—052
By Amount of Gross Profits for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1900	5,868,653—450
	Yen 5,972,348—502

THE trans-frontier tribesmen, observes a contemporary, are very apt to avail themselves of modern arms and appliances of warfare when they get them. A sign of the times is that, in a recent fight between rival factions of the Kuki Khel within sight of Jamrud Fort, one side used dynamite, and used it so effectively that a tower was destroyed. The charge seems to have been placed, either by accident or design, just where it would ignite the reserve of gunpowder in the fort. The resulting explosion was a surprise both to the attacking party and the defenders. In this intertribal fighting last month some ten persons were killed and wounded. It arose, of course, out of blood feuds, and the daily skirmishing served to interest and amuse our garrison at Jamrud, while the Khyber Rifles watched proceedings with the keenest attention. It may be stated that the kafila traffic to and from the Khyber, and the daily postal service was not interfered with in the least. The combatants were careful to observe the orders that the military road is to be respected, and that it may not even be fired across.

A novel sight was seen in Calcutta on Saturday afternoon when the Chinese community went ont in procession from their temple in Chinapara to their temple in Bentinck Lane. The procession was to offer prayers that the plague might be stayed. It appears that recently 25 Chinamen died of plague in Chinapara, and over a dozen in Bentinck Street. Nine out of ten members of one family died from the pest. In consequence of this a consultation was held between the leading members of the Chinese community, and their priests decided that special prayers be offered at the temples, that they go out in procession with music, chanting hymns, while on the way from one temple to another. The instruments for the band were specially brought from Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 0-41, 1-34a.. Low water, 6-37m, 7-28a.
City Improvement Trust.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5-0 p.m. this afternoon.

ROBBING HIS FRIEND.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Lester, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, a peon employed in the Customs House, Bombay, was indicted for theft. Accused lived in a house with a friend, named Hari Daji and stole Rs. 18 in cash and dhoters belonging to the latter. Accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

DISTURBANCE IN THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—John Mahomed Hasham and Mahomed Shafir Admatalli were charged yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas at the Esplanade Police Court, with disorderly behaviour in a public place. On Saturday last, the accused had a fight in the Court of the fifth judge of the Small Causes Court. They were found guilty and fined five rupees each.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes on May 4th :—The weather this side is monsoonish. In various parts of Kathiawar heavy showers of rain have fallen, and heavy wind amounting to a hurricane prevails.—The Raj Saheb of Dhragadra left for Surat to-day en route to Dumas Sanitarium. 150 followers have accompanied him.—A road is being surveyed for the purpose of a tramway between Chital and Dhari.

PROFESSOR GAJJAR'S LECTURE.—The ninth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dayan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Professor T. K. Gajjar, M.A., B. Sc, M. S. C. I. The topic selected for the evening is "Marvels of Chemistry in Industry and Medicine. The lecture will be illustrated with experiments and is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the mandali as usual.

DEFAULTING TINDAL.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Narayen Ramjee, a tindal, was charged with anchoring his vessel in the Bombay harbour without exhibiting the regulation light on the night of Sunday last. The man pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees, or in default to suffer one day's rigorous imprisonment.—Heera Jaka, another tindal, was charged with a similar offence and on his admitting the truth of the complaint, was similarly punished.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Kursondas Chubildas disposed of a case in which Hajee Ind Fakir was charged with theft of a duck belonging to Abdul Rahim Mirza Alambeg. The complainant said that he saw the duck going about the road in front of his house. It was missed, and soon after a policeman brought it and the prisoner to the complainant. Prisoner admitted a previous conviction, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chudi, Daresalam, Zamzibar and Seychelles per extra s. s. Vadala will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Wednesday the 8th instant.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per s. s. Oceanian will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Post office at Marseilles at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 9th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and articles for Egypt specially marked for transmission by this steamer will also be despatched.

BOMBAY EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Committee of this Association held on the 22nd ultimo a resolution was adopted expressing on behalf of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein hearty co-operation with other Catholic bodies in the British Empire in their efforts to procure the removal from the British Accession Oath, of the objectionable expressions concerning points of Catholic doctrine. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Father M. F. Periera, the Rev. P. A. Fernandez, Mr. J. L. Britto and others.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Band will play the following programme from 7 to 9 p.m., on Wednesday at Green's Restaurant :—

March	Monte Carlo — Karl Kaps.
Overture	Caliph of Bagdad — Boieldieu.
Valse	Charmant Island — Crandle.
Selection	Runaway Girl — Ch. Geoffrey.
March	Le Perle de Victoire — Louis Ganne.
Mazurka	Fleurs d' Amerique — S. Waldteufel.
Selection	Sunrise in Summer — Ch. le Thiere.
Galop	Post Horn — H. Konig.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SUICIDE OF AN OPIUM EATER.—The Coroner, Mr. P. Byrne, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Abdulla, a Mahomedan, aged about 40 years. Deceased was in the employ of a Mahomedan baker, named Mahomed Ali, having his place of business at Two Tanks. Deceased was an opium eater, liquor drirker, ganja smoker, and also took bhang and charas. In consequence of his evil habits he was suffering from many diseases, and was weak in mind. He went out yesterday morning with a basket of bread to customers, whom he met apparently well. On his return home he was found to be unwell and breathing hard. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he expired in a few hours. The jury found that deceased had committed suicide by poisoning himself with opium.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest at the Kamattipora Morgue, relative to the death of Gopal Babaji, a Hindu mill-hand, aged 30. Deceased was lately residing in a chawl at Kala Chowki Road, Parel. For the last month he had been confined to his house, as he had a wound on his left foot. On Friday last, he was, however, able to go to his work for the first time after his illness, but it had made his foot considerably worse. Deceased was much depressed about it, and regarded it as a serious matter. On Saturday afternoon last, he left rooms about noon, and his brother went in search of him, when his body was seen in a quarry hole at Parel Tank Road. The jury found that deceased had committed suicide by drowning himself in the quarry hole.

A PARSEE ACTOR'S BENEFIT.—The liberal-heartedness of Mr. Cursetji Merwanji Ballilwalla, the proprietor of the Novel y Theatre and the Victoria Theatrical Company, to the actors in his employ, is well known in the native community. An illustration of his great kindness to and sympathy for them was afforded last week, Mr. Merwan Moonshee, an actor in the Company, was about to celebrate the wedding of his daughter and with a view to help him, Mr. Ballilwalla at once took up a suggestion to give him a benefit night. The performance came off last Friday, and was well-attended. The result was that after deducting the necessary expenses, Mr. Ballilwalla handed to Mr. Moonshee the same night a purse of Rs. 1,001, which will go a great way to help a deserving actor of the company in the expenses connected with his daughter's wedding

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	14	46
C Market, Bhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	8	13	50
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	11	4	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tarjee, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	17	47
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	10	7	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	7	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	20
Total	56	67	209
Total plague deaths to date	95,091	79,426	
Same date last year	76	41	222

BANDORA.

There was 3 attacks and 3 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandora Municipality on Saturday, and 2 attacks and 2 deaths on Sunday.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeths. Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT BARODA CANTONMENT.

A VERY interesting ceremony took place on the 1st instant, when Captain Jacob, the 1st Assistant Resident presided at the distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the cantonment vernacular schools. A "shamiana" was erected on the premises of the school building, and a large number of European and Native residents of the Cantonment were present, among them being Captain H. F. Jacob, Mrs. Graham Lynn, Miss. Williams, Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji, Rao Bahadur Balabhai Manchharam, B. A. Mr. Pranjiwandas Parbhudas, Khan Saheb Nanjiani, Mr. Kilabhai Dulabbram Dalal, L. C. E., Professor J. V. Shah, Mr. Chunilal Kakubhai Patel, B. A., Khan Saheb Shaik Lal Mahomed, Mr. Dorabji M. Patel, B.A., and Messrs. Nasarwanji Behramji, Dadabhai Shapurji, Hussenji Byramji, V. G. Nadkarni, Maganlal Motilal, Maneklal Chunilal, Manilal Ranchhodlal, Dhanjibha Nasarwanji, Motilal Bechenlal, Dinkar Khrisna Apte, Lallubhai Khimchand, Parikh Nathji Narandas, Premchand Gulabchand and several others.

Khan Sahib Nanjiani, Deputy Educational Inspector, read the result of his inspection which showed that considerable progress had been made in the vernacular education of our boys and girls. Both Mr. Nanjiani and Captain Jacob highly eulogised the liberality of the late Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai who has endowed the schools with a number of prizes. The present Dewan Saheb also sends occasional donations to the school. But the most noteworthy thing was the nice little speech which Captain Jacob, a zealous student of our vernacular and an admirer of its poetry and literature, made. His valuable advice to cultivae the vernaculars of this country deserves a wider circulation and serious attention of the educated classes of this country. The boys and girls then gave very excellent recitations and the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Graham Lynn. Mr. A. S. Tyabji also emphasised the necessity of paying more attention to our vernaculars.

Captain Jacob spoke as follows :—I must preface my remarks by expressing my regret, which will be shared by all present, at the unavoidable absence of the Resident, Major Stewart, who had kindly consented to preside this afternoon. He has sent me a telegram asking me to officiate in his place. I am very glad indeed to do so and especially so when we which to encourage as here, two purely "Vernacular" institutions. I is idle for me to dilate on the report of Khan Saheb the Deputy Educational Inspector. The deterioration of the Girls School is a matter over which the girls themselves have no control. The staff was at fault and Mr. Nanjiani has now put things straight, and we may expect next year to see a great improvement. If there has been discouragement here, the boys school at any rate gives us every cause for encouragement. There has been progress all along the line. I must here refer to Mr. Nanjiani's intimation that Dewan Bahadur Sriniwas Ragahaiyengar, C. I. E., has consented to give Rs. 15 as an additional contribution towards the prizes. It is very good of the Minister to have evinced in a practical way his sympathy and interest, and the assemblage tenders him its best thanks. I feel sure he will repeat his liberality next year. I will take the opportunity now afforded me of launching out my views on the desirability of a thorough acquisition of the Vernaculars. I am glad to be considered a faddist on this question. I refer principally here to Gujerati, the language of the Province.

STUDY OF THE VERNACULARS

As you know the University has at last awakened to its responsibilities and has decreed the insertion of the Vernaculars in the M. A. degree. We want the same provision for the B. A. and other lower exams, and this will doubtless all come in good time, and we must be content for the present. You may know how the late Justice Ranade, whom most of us know and all respect, in his writings and words insisted on the great necessity of all leaders of men really mastering their Vernaculars and this was a point he always put in the foreground. He did not tell men *not* to study the political problems of the day but he besought then first of all to master the speech of the people, which he said was the sole means to diagnose their thoughts and feelings, and so eventually to pose before the world as their ideal representatives. These are wise counsels. The true patriot is he who first learns and then teaches progress and reform to the people in their own tongue, for how else are the blessings of civilization to be made the common property of all? How are the masses otherwise to be reached? It has been said, but with no show of reason, that the Vernacular is not a fit vehicle for teaching your children the latest discoveries of science. Nothing could be more misleading. Many of your own Educationists have given the lie to this statement and have demonstrated its absurdity in black and white. This Vernacular school has grounded in the Vernacular and reared such men as Rao Bahadur Gunajirao Nimbalkar, the present Settlement Commissioner of the Baroda State and also Rajmanya Rajeshri Chunilal Parbhudas, an L.L.B. and a well-known pleader. Here is encouragement to the boys to fit themselves and to go and do likewise. Your literature is extensive. See the great Baroda Poet Premanend who flourished 224 years ago. His writings are truly excellent. See too Samal Bhatt, Marsinh Mehta, Akho, Dhiro Bhakt, Dayaram Narmadashankar. Dalpatram, the blind poet of Gujerat and a host of others. What encouragement for all you boys to imitate these great men and then enlighten the Province by your own original writings. By the generosity always shown by His Highness the present Gaekar in all literary, matters you have the excellent collection of Gujerati Poets styled the "Prachin Kavya Mala." 35 volumes in all and costing only rupee one the volume. Here is a feast of good things. The books have been edited by your own people, gentlemen, such as Dewan Bahadur Ambalal S. Desai, the late Chief Justice, Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal and Rao Bahadur Hargovind Dwarkadas Kantawala and this is a guarantee for thorough carefulness and precision in their editing. Mr. Hargovind Dwarkadas has also written sone excellent original books, as has also Mr. Damubhai D. Mehta, your Joint Judge, and again I say to you, "go and do likewise." Mr. Nanjiani has labelled me a Gujerati scholar. With all due deference, I must express my dissent, unless a scholar can be interpreted to mean one who is greatly fascinated by this tongue, and then I plead guilty to the charge. He has further alluded to a small annual prize which I ask to be allowed to give the boys, following the steps of the late Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, so well known to us all who has endowed the girls school with a sum, the interest of which is used in purchasing prizes for the annual distribution. I would propose, with the leave of the Committee which will be prompted by the advice of Mr. Nanjiani to give Rs. 10 annually to the boy who writes the best essay in Gujerati, for, I consider this a means to encourage original writing. He will be expected further to tackle questions which will discover

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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NOTES.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 6.

Monday's observations—The storm which formed in the North Punjab has filled up very rapidly the original depression which entered Sind yesterday, but which was obscured by secondary disturbance in the North Punjab which was passing eastwards through east Rajputana but is of comparatively slight importance. General rain due to the storms has fallen in Upper India Hills, Punjab and the Eastern districts, North West Provinces. Murree reports four inches, Sialkot three, Rawalpindi two, Mussoorie, Chakrata, Simla, Srinagar, Dehra, Ludeana, Peshawar, Keshab, each one inch. The storm has been followed by a very large reduction of the temperature in Baluchistan and Punjab and at several stations the mean temperature yesterday was fifteen to nineteen degrees below the normal. The barometer has fallen further in Burma and Bengal and the weather conditions are becoming more suspicious in the Bay. A depression appears to be forming to the South-west of Arakan coast. Winds are falling off at the head of the Bay and in Bengal very strong westerly winds are blowing across the Deccan and the temperature is hence largely in excess on the Circars and Coromandel Coast. The highest temperature in India was hence recorded at Coconada yesterday, namely, hundred and ten degrees. The weather is improving in North-West India but is still unsettled in the Hills. It is on the other hand becoming disturbed in the Bay and the weather North east of India now depends on the character of the disturbance in the Bay.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF MAY.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid rise at Jacobabad and a brisk fall at Jeypore, pressure changes have been small and somewhat irregular. Readings are highest in the south and lowest in the north. Gradients are steep.

Winds remain practically uncharged in direction and the force has been strong to light.

Both the day and night temperatures are much below the average in the north, but in Mysore and Madras Presidency they continue to be in large excess. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Masulipatam and the lowest 66° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places.

Light to moderate showers are reported from Delhi Mangalore, Cochin and Colombo, and a few drops at Calicut, Goa, Surat and Lahore.

The abnormal chart indicates that the weather to the south-eastwards at Masulipatam in the Bay is unsettled. Light local showers are probable on the Malabar Coast and in Ceylon.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 4.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl is pleased to nominate the said Hon Mr Gopal Krishna Gokhale, B A, to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Govr Genl.

The Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon Mr R P Ashton of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

The Govr Genl is pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon Mr R H Henderson of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt H M Earle, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Major R H Ringe Supdt, Civil Vety Dept N W Provinces and Oudh is granted three months privilege leave in combination with three months furlough.

Vety Major W R Hagger Asst to the Inspr Genl Civil Vety Dept is appointed to the charge of the current duties of the Supt Civil Vety Dept N W Provinces and Oudh in addition to his own during the absence on leave of Vety-Major Ringe or until further orders.

STAR OF INDIA.

H. E. the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that H. M. the King, Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—To be a Knight Grand Commander.—Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., lately Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut Col A F. Dobson, I. M. S. (Madras), an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr E H Blakesley, of the Indian Civil Service, an offg Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Lieut A B Minchin C I E I S C, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted temporarily as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor Rajputana.

The undermentioned officers have been selected as probationers for the Political Dept of the Govt of India and are temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission, as supernumerary Asst Commissioners, with effect from the date on which they assume charge of their duties :—Lieuts L B H Haworth and S H Jacob I S C.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W H H Money, Asst Comr Northern India Salt Revenue, is granted privilege leave for three months, with furlough for three months in continuation.

Mr. G T Scully, Supt. Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Asst Comr, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on leave of Mr. Money, or until further orders.

Mr. J S McGowan, Asst Comr, Northen India Salt Revenue, is granted privilage leave for three months.

Mr W F Hicks, Supt, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to officiate as Assit Comr, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. McGowan, or until further orders.

Mr. I G J Hamilton, Supt of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Depy Post Masters Genl and to hold charge of the Sind and Baluchistan Circle, and until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Col A H Anthonisz, R A M C is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, vice Col N B Major, R A M C transferred to the Home Establ.

The undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State, for India:—Second-Lieut D E Robertson, and J L Murphy

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Second-Lieut C T Dawkes, The York and Lancashire Regiment offig Double Company Officer, 2nd Regt of Bo Infantry.

Col W Hailes, Colcd on the Staff, Ferozepore, to officiate in command, of a secondclass district in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigr Genel vice Major, Genl Venudon, C B V C appointed to officiate in command of a district of the first class, dated 1st April 1901.

Col A W Prouefoot, I S C, Asst Adjt-Genl, Head Quarters Bombay Command, and offig Colonel on the Staff, Nusseerabad, to officiate in command of a district of the 2nd class in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigr-Genl, vice Major-Genl Sir W H Meikle-John, K C B C M G appointed temporarily to command a district of the first class in the same command, or until further orders.

Lieut Col A G F Browne, D S O I S C, offig Colonel on the Staff, Sialkot, to officiate in command of a district of the second class, in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigr-Genl, vice Major-Genl Sir W H Meikle-John, K C B C M G appointed temporarily to command a district of the first class in the same command, or until further orders.

Lieut Col C R Townly, 2nd Battn Suffolk Ret, to officiate in command of a district of the 2nd class in the Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Brgr-Genl, vice Major-Genl J H Wodehouse, C B., C M G., officiating in command of a district of the first class in that command.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

HOUSTON—On Board the Egypt between Port Said and Marseilles, Harriet G, wife of Major Eyre Houston, Royal Engineers, Allahabad.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JAHVERI—May 4, at Khambala Hill, Bombay, Mr Burjorji Munchershaw Jahveri or Chinai, nephew of the late Mr Kaikhusro Hormusjee Alpaivala, and brother-in-law of Dr N H Choksy, aged 27. Funeral took place on Saturday afternoon largely and respectably attended. Deeply mourned by friends and relatives.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TAWNEY—April 30, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major E P A Tawney, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATH.

SMITH—April 24, at Mall View, Mussoorie, of acute pneumonia, Emma Dwyer Smith, aged 61 years and 2 months.

KEMP'S LIST.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1901.

SIR ALFRED MILNER'S DESPATCH.

It has been urged against Sir Alfred Milner that his journalistic faculty for trenchant writing contributed to bring about the war. Picturesque literary productions, though appropriate as "epoch-making" leaders in the "Pall Mall Gazette," are not quite the same thing as the sober despatches required from a statesman. The enemies of Sir Alfred make the charge that in the days immediately before the Boer ultimatum, his despatches were of a style reminiscent of the flamboyant period when he and Mr. Stead came near to governing the British Empire from Northumberland Street. However much of truth there is in that charge, the most rabid Pro-Boer cannot find any ground for similar objection in the despatch in which Sir Alfred summarises the results of the operations in South Africa during the last six months. It may be said that it is a record of disillusionment. But at the same time no more impartial presentment of the case and no wiser and more humane view of the treatment that should be extended to the enemy when hostilities have ceased could possibly be desired. It was understood that Botha broke off the peace negotiations because the Boers could not tolerate the High Commissioner. Undoubtedly this was a testimony to his firmness but though he could call for "severe measures" when they were required, the despatch indicates that if the Boers wanted a man of humane sympathies they could find none better for their purpose than he whom they execrate equally with the Colonial Secretary. High hopes went with Sir Alfred Milner to South Africa, and besides his brilliant intellectual qualities he took along with him a reputation, fairly earned, for impartiality and generous instincts. In its fairness, moderation of tone, and recognition of the difficulties which made rebels of Colonials and of many inhabitants of the conquered territories who violated the oath of neutrality, this despatch is characteristic. It has been written by the man whom four years ago statesmen on both sides of the House agreed in eulogising as the one best fitted for the onerous task which then confronted him in South Africa. And it is evidence that in the altered conditions of the country he remains the man who is qualified to usher in the new order when peace is restored.

That Sir Alfred Milner has not suffered the fate of so many men whose reputations have been wrecked on the troublous waters of South African politics, is neither the fault of his enemies nor of his views. It is, perhaps, his greatest offence in the eyes of the Pro-Boers that as a British Pro-Consul he has not set himself in opposition to the views of the loyalists. Those South Africans who sympathise with the Imperial Government are, he declares, sick to death of the war, which has brought ruin to many of them and imposed considerable sacrifices on almost all. But disastrous as have been the effects of the war on the country they would rather see it continued indefinitely than risk a compromise which would leave "even the remotest chance of the recurrence of so terrible a scourge in the future." Sir Alfred Milner went to South Africa with an open mind and after the experiences of the last eighteen months he is more convinced than he was twelve months after he first landed, that there must be one system of government in South Africa. Things have happened since he appealed to the Transvaal Republic to mend its ways and assimilate its institutions and administration to the British system, and Sir Alfred Milner has travelled with the rest of us who believe that South Africa, from the Cape to the Zambesi, must be British. Despite the depressing results of the last six months, in spite of the ruin which guerilla warfare over a vast area has brought to the country, and which, as he declares, will involve a greater amount of repair and a longer period of recuperation than anybody could have anticipated when the war commenced, he goes along with the loyalists in their determination to fight and suffer on, in order to make South Africa "indisputably and for ever, one country under one flag, with one system of government, and that system, the British, which they believe to ensure the highest possible degree of justice and freedom to men of all races." Sir George Grey over forty years ago, and Sir Bartle Frere more recently still, took the same line, to be rewarded only with humiliation. Twenty years ago Sir Bartle Frere forecasted the dangers that would arise in South Africa, and which Sir Alfred Milner was called upon to deal with exactly within the period of the prophecy. But while the prophet was broken Sir Alfred has the advantage that he is supported by a Colonial Secretary whose views are identical with his own. In this there is further cause of offence to the "Anti-Nationalists" who affect to see in this identity of policy but confirmation of the idea that the man who was selected for his capacity, firmness and and independent impartiality is but the pliant tool of a Machiavellian statesman at home.

Though the loyal Afrikanders are prepared to fight on until the task in hand is completed, whatever may be the personal cost to themselves, the despatch tells us that with that object accomplished they are willing and indeed ready to bury racial animosities. They have fought, says Sir Alfred, against the principle of race oligarchy in one form and they do not wish to re-establish it another. To attain their object they would rely on a vigorous prosecution of the war coupled with every inducement to the enemy to come in on the terms already offered. Those terms were generous enough and have been recognised as statesmanlike by the majority of the loyalists of the new territories, though extremists regard Lord Kitchener's offer as much too good for the enemy. The absence of racial animosity on the part of the late "Outlanders" is indicated by the fact that they are willing as soon as public security is assured, and the circumstances permit, that a system of Colonial self-government should be extended to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. This attitude Sir Alfred rightly describes as a wise one, and he believes that it only requires persistence in it, in spite of the discouraging circumstances of the moment to lead to ultimate success. That the present circumstances are discouraging is undoubted. In the opening paragraph of the despatch, which is coloured throughout by the gloom of a campaign that has cost vastly more and lasted longer than anybody ever anticipated, Sir Alfred confesses that there will be no dividing line at which it will be possible to sum up the results of the war, and forecast the work of administrative reconstruction. That may be taken to mean that even after the back of the enemy now in the field have been subdued, small bands of Boer desperadoes will still be found roaming the country, looting and destroying as the larger bands have been during the last six months. "I have not the slightest doubt of the ultimate results" he adds, "but I foresee that the work will be slower, more difficult, more harassing and more expensive than was at one time anticipated." The operations of widely separated and numerous bands of raiders, and the equally scattered forces of the pursuers involve more extensive desolation of the country than is occasioned by pitched battles between large forces. The fight now, it is pointed out, is mainly over supplies. While the Boers loot everything they can lay their hands on to supply their needs the British are in turn compelled to lay bare the country to prevent supplies falling into the hands of the enemy. The destruction of farm buildings is the least item of loss suffered by the agriculturists in consequence of the war; it is the loss of crops and stock that will weigh most heavily upon the farmers, who will need a considerable time to recuperate. When peace is assured they will be assisted to regain something of their former prosperity. One good result, however, Sir Alfred Milner believes will come out of all the horror of the present trouble. Among the principal causes of this and previous trouble he places the contempt felt by the Afrikander countryman used to riding and shooting, and generally in possession of a good rifle and plenty of cartridges, for other white men less habituated to arms than he was himself. The war has removed that cause for contempt. With the response to the recent appeal for Volunteers to form local defence corps against the raiders it is estimated that there will be shortly a total of 24,000 Cape Colonists under arms. There are in addition 10,000 former Outlanders of the Transvaal and 1,000 Rhodesians, altogether a civilian force of 35,000 bearing arms. This force provides the guarantee for peace in the future and though it will be well to have the constitution of the new colonies in time "firm based upon the people's will" it is as well that in the beginning the settlement should be aided by the enemy's respect for the British civilian whom necessity has taught the value of a rifle. As Sir Alfred observes the existence of this large Africander Volunteer Force is calculated to exercise a most important and beneficial influence upon the South African politics of the future.

THE PAY OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of ink has been slung as one of the outcomes of the war about the pay of Army officers. War always brings in its train questions of vital importance concerning military efficiency and reform, and this is a question which certainly demands the careful attention of Government. But there is another question, of even more general interest, which, affecting as it does the keeping of our land forces up to full strength, is bound sooner or later to be pressed upon our notice. That is the pay of the private. The question has become a burning one since the employment of Colonial troops in South Africa. If you want to keep a man satisfied with a small wage, you must not let him work alongside people who are paid a great deal better than he for performing the same duties. In the parable, the labourers who were hired early in the morning at a penny a day, naturally resented the payment of the same wage to those who had been at work only since the eleventh hour. In the same way Tommy Atkins, who has borne the burden and heat of the day, does not quite understand why Colonial troops, who were called in, say, at the fifth hour, should be paid five or six times as much pay as he is receiving. Tommy is a generous creature and has a huge admiration for the Colonials, but he is making up his mind that he will no longer rest content with his shilling, which in war time augments itself to the handsome sum of 1s. 3d. when he sees his Colonial brothers-in-arms receiving their 5s. or 6s. a day. And it will be difficult to know what to say when the demand for an increase is submitted. Actually submitted of course it never will be, we shall have it brought to our notice by a decline in the number of recruits, a decline which, according to the recent report furnished by the Inspector-General for recruiting has already commenced. The soldiers now enrolled are in the position of the labourers of the parable just quoted. If they grumble, the obvious answer for the Government to make is, "Did we not agree with thee for a shilling a day?" But the possible soldiers of the future are under no agreement. They are free to make the best terms they can. And a shilling a day they will scarcely be expected to consider sufficient. "If the country wants our services in war-time," they will say, "we shall be quite ready to enlist as Volunteers at thirty-five shillings a week." That is what Volunteers are receiving in the present campaign, and many of them 6s. instead of 5s. a day. "Don't you make any mistake," said a Volunteer soldier from Australia recently, "when Tommy comes back, he will come back with his eyes opened. He isn't going to be content with his shilling a day any longer. And, one thing more, you won't find him so ready to be treated as a machine." Well, if the soldier becomes less of a machine, so much the better for everybody. It is a bad system, a stupid, cast-iron formula, which has kept him a machine, and made junior officers even little more than machines into the bargain. But as to raising the private's pay, that is a question which the taxpayer must decide. It is another burden to add to the heavy load which they have to bear. No wonder Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was credited with a desire to escape from the nightmare of this year's budget. Some may say that, although the Colonial Government offer generous rates of pay, their troops appear to have a good deal of difficulty in getting paid. Certainly it is a pity that soldiers from the colonies should have been stranded penniless in London as they were in a great many cases, and have been forced to borrow money from the Lord Mayor's Fund; but it seems pretty clear that the fault in the matter lay neither with the men themselves nor with their Governments, for, strictly speaking, they had no business in London at all. They were invalided, and they ought either to have been kept in hospital in South Africa or to have been sent home.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

It is unnecessary to dilate upon the crying need for a reform of the building rules in Bombay. With disease of all kinds rampant in the City the first essential is to let in light and air upon the congested areas of infection, and to supplement the efforts of the Improvement Trust when they seriously set about the work of reconstruction, the Municipal building byelaws must be brought up to the standard of sanitary requirements. Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, has submitted proposals for the amendment of the present rules, the proposed new regulations being based upon the revised byelaws of London and Calcutta. To secure adequate ventilation he urges that every new building must be erected on land abutting on a street of at least forty feet in width, and where no such street exists, the line must be laid down and the owners of adjoining properties must leave sufficient land for the construction of the street. The decision as to whether a new public street should be laid out or not is to be left to the Corporation. Regarding the height of buildings the Commissioner observes that the principle affirmed by the existing bye law in protection of existing buildings and vested interests shoud be compelled to give way in favour of necessary sanitary measures. Except in the case of specially exempted buildings it is proposed that the maximum height should be fixed at 70 feet up to the tie beam of the roof or place where a tie beam would ordinarily be and the roof should not be allowed to rise above that at a greater angle to the frontage than 45 degrees. A further limitation on the height of buildings is imposed by the width of the street on which they abut, and as a guide in this matter, the provision of the Calcutta Municipal Act is taken. Experts favour the view that the height of a house should not be greater than the width of the open space in front. In the case of buildings on sites already built upon, it is suggested that the limit might be fixed at one and a half times the width of the street. In the native areas there are dwellings which are in perpetual gloom owing to their great depth and where the only means of ventilation is that afforded by narrow gullies at the sides of the chawls. To secure proper lighting and ventilation of domestic buildings, it is proposed that the whole of at least one side of every room should be an external wall abutting on the open air, or on an interior open space. When the external wall is at the side of the building, it is required that there should be an open space not less than ten feet wide extending the whole length of the wall and belonging exclusively to the building. There should further be open spaces at the rear of buildings. The amended regulations are an improvement on the old rules in also requiring an increase in the height and superficial area of rooms and in providing for the prevention of overcrowding. To prevent the dampness of the soil through waste water which is so great a source of the unhealthiness of the city, every wall of a masonry building must have a damp proof course at or above the level of the ground floor. There are other provisions in the proposed new rules, which, though of not too drastic a nature, should go a long way, if effectively carried out, towards removing some of the evils arising from the insanitary enterprise of the speculative builder.

THE Bombay Corporation yesterday adjourned without considering any business, out of respect to the memory of the late Sir Dinsha Maneckjee Petit.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Peninsular" with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo left Aden at 3 a.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE head-quarters of the Bishop of Lahore will be transferred from Lahore to Simla from the 9th instant.

MR. T. BUTLER is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Bengal, vice Mr. K. Stephen on leave.

THERE were six cases of plague at Khamanon in the Patiala State, and 23 in the Kapurthala State on the 1st May.

A SEVERE cyclone is reported to have occurred in the Persian Gulf, wrecking the cables and land lines of the Indo-European telegraphs system.

A CONSIDERABLE supply of shoes was shipped from India for China, recently, for the use of our troops, a further consignment is to follow by the next steamer available.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 23rd March amounts to Rs. 4,141, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,369, total earnings from 1st January to 23rd March shows Rs. 48,221, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 20,261.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 23rd March amounts to Rs. 9,780, a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 11,295, total earnings from 1st January to 23rd March shows Rs. 1,53,081, a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 22,835.

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF FEUDALISM.

THE arrangements in connection with the obsequies of our late lamented Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria, and the proclamation of her successor, have brought prominently before the world the apt-to-be-forgotten fact that, with all our modern developments of empire, we are not a nation of yesterday, but that the quaint ceremonies which have been followed on this occasion, and those which will come even more prominently to the front at the Coronation of King Edward VII., stretch a bridge over the centuries for close upon a thousand years. A strange, far-off world that, writes Mr. William Auld in the "Pall Mall Magazine," when the population of these islands did not exceed three million souls, when roads and highways were almost unknown, and when vast forests, peopled by wild beasts, covered the land, affording ample hunting grounds for the old Norman barons and their retainers. Let us gently lift the curtain which hides these days of the long ago from our view, and take a brief glimpse at the daily life of our ancestors, as disclosed in the old Charters, under which they held their lands from the King, as their supreme overlord. Very interesting, no doubt, historically, and possibly amusing, to us who live in this first year of the twentieth century, but not by any means seen in the same light by the rural population of the earlier centuries. Says Dick, one of the rank and file in Jack Cade's agrarian rebellion, "The first thing we do, let's kill all the Lawyers." To which the leader replies. "Nay, that I mean to do. Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment? that parchment, being scribbled over, should undo a man?"

When the Normans arrived in England, the land, as every one knows, was partitioned by the Conqueror among his leading men, each of whom was responsible for the proper government of the portion allotted to him, and was taken bound to defend the kingdom by himself, and all those holding under him. And while, as we shall afterwards see, they had ample time for hunting, conviviality and sport, still their offices were by no means sinecures, especially for those who held their lands near the confines of Scotland or Wales, where the warlike natives of these countries were continually pouring over the Borders and devastating the surrounding country with fire and sword. Many of the northern landowners held their lands on condition of blowing a horn when the Scots were seen approaching, while others were taken bound to provide a fixed number of bowmen and spearmen for the wars, who, instead of considering it an irksome task, expressly stipulated that they were to have the privilege of being the first to march into the enemy's country, and the last to return.

But, while the nobles and horsemen might be bravely accoutred, the Tommy Atkins of those days was, as we should consider, very badly off indeed, both as regards regimentals and commissariat. More than one estate is burdened with the obligation—whether in jest or earnest does not appear, and these dry-as-dust old documents throw no light on the subject—that it should provide for the army in Scotland a man, barefoot, but who must be clothed with a waistcoat and breeches, and carry in one hand a bow without a string, and in the other an arrow unfeathered. Some landowners were bound to furnish "balistas" or crossbows, and others catapults for discharging flights of arrows, and targets and shields for their knightly overlord, emblazoned with his crest and arms. The commissariat and length-of service arrangements seem to have been left somewhat to haphazard, as we find one landowner in the county of Salop (and probably there were many more), taken bound to provide a footman for the war in Wales, who is to take with him, among other things, one bacon or salted hog, of which, on coming to the army, he was to deliver a portion to the King's Marshal, and this official was thereupon required to dole out some of it to him daily for his dinner so long as he stayed with the army, which should only be as long as the bacon lasted!

The prices of provisions in those days would gladden the hearts of the thrifty housewives of our own time, groaning under the war-enhanced tariff, and lead them longingly to exclaim, "Will ye no' come back again?" Thus, the best sheep is put down at the value of 1s. 4d.; a horse, 5s.; a heifer or young bull, 10d.; three capons, 1d.; a shield of brawn, 2d.; and the best cheese, 6d.

The customs just mentioned show that other services besides those of war were asked from vassals of the Crown and other feudal superiors. Thus, certain dooces of land are respectively taken bound to find the King a lardiner or chief butler, or themselves to act as caterer for his kitchen; or to furnish a pothook, for his meat; keep the doors of his chamber, or his wardrobe, or guard his stable, and, occasionally to hunt the wolves with dogs, or to shoe the King's palfrey. In this last case the obligation extended to its four feet, the King, however, providing the nails; but should the amateur blacksmith's unskilfulness cause the animal to become lame, then he was liable to forfeit a penalty of four marks to the King. We have a vivid mental photograph of the discomforts of the age, when we find in several instances, imposed as feudal conditions, that the owner for the time being should gather straw and litter for the King's bed, strew the floor of his private apartment with rushes, gather firewood for the hall fire, and provide hay for the King's horse. One is required to gather wool for the Queen, presumably from fleeces left by the sheep among the furze bushes and another, to cut out the linen clothes of the King and Queen.

Nor were the King's pleasures neglected, many of which bear a strong resemblance to those of that jolly sovereign, famous in song, who called for his pipe, and called for his bowl, and called for his fiddlers three," some of which however cannot be mentioned to ears polite. A man in Wiltshire held his lands on condition of providing one night's entertainment for His Majesty when he passed that way with the usual customs; another for exhibiting a certain number of stage plays yearly; another was bound personally to dance before the King in a grotesque manner duly specified; while a fourth had the onerous burden laid upon him of counting the King's chessmen, and putting them into a bag, when the King chanced to play with him. Some holders of land were required to bring the King's boots; others to hold his stirrup while he mounted or dismounted his steed; some to provide basin and water with towel to refresh him whenhe returned from hunting and one man in Kent, Solomon Attefeld by name, when His Majesty crossed the sea from Dover was compelled to go with him, and when the horrors of sea-sickness seized upon him as it will do on prince and pauper alike, to hold his head.

But, not only to the King's private pleasures and comforts were the Crown vassals bound to contribute, but many public duties were also made incumbent on them and formed a burden on their lands. One man seems to have combined in his person the duties of public executioner and King's weigher, for his tenure obliged him to "dismember" condemned criminals, and to measure the gallons and bushels in the King's household. The cruel practice of dismembering referred to applied to those who were condemned to have their right hands, or their ears or noses, chopped off, through having incurred the King's displeasure; and may have included, also, the disembowelling of those put to death for high treason. An early mode of execution was by drowning, and in the fifteenth century we find a complaint against the Prior of Christ Church that he had so diverted the course of a certain stream that the felons could not be executed for want of water. Theft was a capital crime.

But, while we have seen that grants of land were given for services to be rendered, they were also bestowed for money payments or small gifts of acknowledgment. The pastimes of hunting and hawking were universally prevalent, and the Charters, as may be supposed, are full of references to them. Thus, it is no unusual tenure that the vassal should carry a horn for the King, present a pack of hounds, or train hare dogs or harriers for his use. In one grant it is provided that the owner should train one falcon till it could fly, and, on taking it to the King, he should receive, as an honorarium, the King's horse with its furniture and clothes, together with the trestle and tablecloth; and, as if this were not sufficient, he was also to have all the vessels with which the King was served that day, and a cask of wine after King had tasted it.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

MORE FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

LONDON, MAY 5.

Russian official despatches state that twenty engagements have been recently fought in Northern Manchuria, in which the Russian losses have been one hundred killed and wounded.

A number of Chinese guns and prisoners were captured.

Of three Chinese robber bands only one is now left which is being pursued.

AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

Advices from Seoul state that under the Korean Loan Agreement the Yunnan syndicate retains a tenth ostensibly for establishing a bank. Korea undertakes to repay the whole five million yen in twenty-four years, the Customs being pledged for the purpose.

THE AMERICANS LEAVING PEKING.

The first detachment of the American force has left Peking for Taku.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ANOTHER TRAIN DERAILED.

CAPTURE OF A LAAGER BY BINDON-BLOODS FORCE.

LONDON, MAY 6.

The Boers have derailed and partially burnt a train at Merkimer to the South East of Graaffreinet.

The Boer laager at Goedekop which has long been the Lydenburg Commando's base has been captured after some hours' fighting by two of Bindon-Blood's columns.

The enemy fled.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

2nd April.—Slightly wounded—Captain Blackwood, 1st South Staffords.

26th April—Slightly wounded. Lieutenant Krough, 1st Connaught Rangers.

28th April—Died of dysentery—Captain Fraser, Paget's horse.

29th April—Slightly wounded—Major B. Drake, R. F. A., Lieutenant Lindsay, 7th Dragoons.

30th April—Dangerously wounded—Lieutenant O. Hamilton, Scottish Horse. Severely wounded—Captain Lindsey, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders. Slightly wounded—Captain Creagh. Died of dysentery—Lieutenant Simpson, 1st Shropshire Light Infantry.

1st May—Dangerously wounded—Lieutenant Welles, Johannesburg Mounted Rifles.

2nd May—Slightly wounded. Lieutenant Foure, Brabant's Horse.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornawall landed at Melbourne to-day.

SENTENCE ON A FRENCHMAN AT TIENTSIN.

A Court Martial held at Tientsin has sentenced a Frenchman to six months' imprisonment for wounding a British officer.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular, with the English mails of 26th ultimo left here for Bombay at 3 p.m. to-day, and the steamer Arcadia for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Corporation was held yesterday in the Corporation Hall, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW PETIT.

The President said that before they began the regular proceedings of the day, they had to perform a mournful duty. They all had heard of the death of one of the foremost mill owners and foremost philanthropists of Bombay. His death really left a gap in the community. There was a general feeling that in respect for his memory they should adjourn the meeting. He referred to the death of Sir Dinshaw Petit who was some years ago a member of the Corporation.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved "that the Corporation of Bombay have heard with sincere sorrow of the death of Sir Dinshaw who was a member of the Corporation, and the Corporation desires to place on record their deep sense of the very great loss sustained by the Presidency by the removal of one of the foremost philanthropists of the City well known for his catholic charities; that the meeting do now adjourn as a mark of respect to his memory. That a copy of the resolution be communicated to the family of the deceased with an expression of the sympathy of the Corporation in their bereavement." Sir Bhalchandra said that the resolution did not require any remarks. The City had sustained a severe loss in the death of Sir Dinshaw. His charities had been catholic and his philanthropy was generally acknowledged.

Mr. Rahimtulla Sayani, in seconding the resolution, said that in the death of Sir Dinshaw the City had lost one of its foremost citizens. His catholic charities and his sympathy with every class of the community were well known. Sir Dinshaw was not one of those persons who would be only kind to the people of his own community but he was equally kind to all the communities of the City. The speaker thought therefore that especially as Sir Dinshaw was one of the former members of the Corporation, the meeting should be adjourned.

The proposition was unanimously carried and the Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

THE LATE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., all the Parsee shops and places of business in the English Bazar, Bazar Gate Street, and in the native town were closed on Sunday last, the day of the funeral. The J. N. Petit Institute, the Muljee Jetha Cloth Market, the Lukhmidas Khimjee Cloth Market, and the other Cloth bazars were also closed that day. Yesterday Messrs. Golvalla Brothers' Victoria Swimming Bath, Mr. Manockjee Hormusjee Master's Mody Bay Gymnasium, the Sir Dinshaw Petit Gymnasium, the J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage, the Bhuleshwar Library, the offices of Messrs. Tribowandas Varjiwandas and Co., the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution and branch schools, the Parsee Girls School Association's Schools, the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Charitable Institution, and all Parsee educational institutions and schools, the Share Bazar, all the mills managed by Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons, etc., were closed in token of respect to the deceased's memory. Many telegrams of condolence and sympathy were received by the family of the deceased on Sunday and yesterday.

SYMPATHY OF BOMBAY COTTON MERCHANTS.

THE Native Cotton Merchants of Bombay assembled yesterday afternoon at the Cotton Exchange Room, Colaba, to express their sense of regret at the lamentable death of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart. Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas being called to the chair, alluded in eloquent terms to the noble qualities of heart and mind of the deceased Baronet and to the encouragement and help which he had given to the mill and cotton industry of Bombay and particularly to the Cotton Exchange Room which had been established for the furtherance of that trade. The speaker proposed that the merchants assembled do express their regret at the lamentable death of Sir Dinshaw Petit. Mr. Damoderdas Gordhandas in seconding the motion described the princely charities of the deceased Baronet which had been given away without any distinction of caste or creed and suggested that besides expressing their regret in words, they should send a letter of condolence to the family of the deceased Baronet, Mr. Manockjee Merwanjee having supported the motion it was carried unanimously.

The Bombay Cotton Exchange Room, as well as the Cotton market, were closed yesterday out of respect to the memory of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" AND AHMEDNAGAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 6.

The "Englishman" in an editorial paragraph to-day expresses regret for the strictures it passed last week on the sanitary condition of Ahmednagar.

THE TANK STEAMER PINNA.

The tank steamer Pinna fully laden with bulk oil from Batoum has gone ashore in the Hooghly river at Budgebudge and is leaking badly. The tug "Warren Hastings" and cargo lighters have been sent to her assistance. The Pinna arrived at Budgebudge on Sunday and anchored in midstream. While swinging with the tide during the night she grounded and now lies in a dangerous position. A telegram just received reports that the Pinna has been successfully floated.

CAPITAL SENTENCE COMMUTED.

SIMLA, MAY 3.

The sentence of death passed upon Private Thomas Jennings, 1st North Staffords, for murder at Jhansi, is commuted to one of penal servitude for twenty years.

THE INDIAN NURSING SERVICE.

Miss N. Ramsay resigns the Indian Nursing Sevice.

MORE BOER PRISONERS FOR AHMEDNAGAR.

The transport Manilla left Captown on the 29th April with another batch of Boer prisoners for Ahmednagar. She calls at Durban, where the number of prisoners will be brought up to 490. Reverend Dewet, Dutch Reformed Church, accompanies the prisoners as Chaplain.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The question of Soldiers' children being allowed to accompany parents when either father or mother is invalided has been referred to the Secretary of State.

The following proceed out of Iadia—Lieutenant Wallis, 1st Scottish Rifles to West Coast, Africa, 2nd Lieut. Dugmore, 1st Cheshires to England; Captain Bethune, 32nd Pioneers to Russia.

COLONEL J. WOLFE-MURRAY, head of the Intelligenc Branch, is likely to be appointed to the command of a Second Class District in India.

A telegram from General Gaselee, dated the 1st instant, states that the four sepoys, two of the 6th Jats, and two of the 4th Punjab Infantry, who were wounded at Funing on April 22nd, are doing well.

No definite news has yet reached the military authorities in India regarding Sir Reginald Hart's appointment to a command in South Africa. He therefore remains at Quetta pending further orders.

The regimental centre of the new regiment, the 48th Pioneers, is given in the Army List as Lucknow, where the battalion is being raised, but it will eventually be Meerut, as the 48th has been linked with the 76th and 10th Jats.

The following officers have been appointed to the 49th Garhwal Rifles:—Commandant, Major J. T. Evatt, from the 39th Garhwal Rifles Double Company Commanders, Captain D. E. Mocatt (Second-in-Command), from the 39th Garhwal Rifles, Captain E. R. R. Swiney, 9th Gurkha Rifles, Captain D. H. Drake-Brockman, 6th Jats, Captain E. H. S. Boxer, 29th Punjab Infantry; Double Company Officers, Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart (Adjutant), from the 39th Garhwal Rifles; Lieutenant G.H. Taylor, from the 2nd Sikhs. The remainder of the officers will be appointed by the Lieutenant-General Commanding Bengal.

The following officers have been appointed to the 48th Bengal Pioneers, one of the five new regiments now being raised: Commandant, Major Justice, from the 13th Bengal Infantry; Double Company Commanders, Major Cuppage (2nd-in-Command), from the 5th Bengal Infantry, Captain Shaw, 34th Pioneers, Captain Horward, 10th Jats, Captain Andrew, 11th Rajputs: Double Company Officers, Lieutenant Dougherty (Adjutant), from the 28th Bombay Pioneers, Lieutenant Neumann (Quartermaster), 4th Rajputs, Lieutenant Johnson, 23rd Madras Infantry, Lieutenant Vickers, 24th Madras Infantry. The two remaining vacancies will be filled by the Lieutenant-General Commanding Bengal.

There would seem to be some difficulty experienced in recruiting the Southren Waziristan militia up to full strength. The terms of enlistment are Rs.10 per month, and Rs. 20 towards the cost of a sepoy's kit. As the kit costs Rs 40, each man starts in debt to the tune of Rs. 20, which has to be recovered by deductions from his pay at the rate of one rupee monthly. The battalion is eventually to be stationed at Wano, and the regular troops now in garrison there will be withdrawn. Now, at Wano the monthly cost of free rations to a sepoy in the army is Rs. 9. It will thus be seen that the militid-sepoy will receive only pay just sufficent to provide himself with food. At present, we believe, the enlistment of Mahsuds is not permitted except in rare instances: they will not be accepted as recruits until the blockade is over. Other local tribesmen are being entertained, but the orginal idea was to give employment to adventurous spirits among the Mahsuds, and so gradually enlist the tribe on the side of law and order. But the Mahsud will argue that he can fill his belly at home and get a few luxuries by occasional raids upon travellers or Powindah traders, and that there is nothing to be gained by submitting to the irksome restraint of discipline in the militia on pay which will leave him as poor at the year's end as at the beginning. There will obviously have to be a revision of the scale of pay, and it might be politic also to give an entirely free kit.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS MAY 6.—Davidson, Captain, Punjab, 47th Sikhs, on leave from Sialkote.

Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, 10th Jats, on leave from Bareilly.

Yates, Major, 29th Bombay Infantry, on leave from Quetta.

DEPARTURES, MAY 6.—Hunter, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal 10th Jats, on leave to England.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Bisagno from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 5th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 6th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo, on 5th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien left Colombo, for Bombay, on Sunday the 5th instant at 8 a.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday the 8th instant early morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.

Surats easier.

Good Bhownuggar 3 18-32.

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	93 3-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

The sum of about £109,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MISS MARY ASHLIN, of Frerelodge, Poona, who died on February 13, bequeathed to the Church Missionary Society £3,000 and her investment in Consols, and she devised her house, Hill View, at Panchgani, British India, with the land adjoining, in trust for the Church Missionary Society, and for the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission in such proportions as the secretary of the Church Missionary Society may in his sole discretion appoint. Miss Ashlin left the ultimate residue of her property in trust for the Colonial and Continental Church Society. Her estate has been valued at £54,447 2s. 3d.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN'S VISIT.

THE KENT COAL CRISIS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN is now among us and refuses to be sensational. He seems to have dropped even the detectives to protect his life. He knows nothing of that Panama Canal scheme; and as to his Steel Trust, he does not see why it should affect the trade either here or in Germany except to steady it. He means presumably that if the United States Steel Corporation keeps up prices, which is apparently its object, that will not be to the detriment of its competitors. He also repeats the assurance given by Mr. Carnegie that none of the securities of the Corporation will be placed over here. Of course in accepting these statements we must remember that Mr. Morgan is an interested party; but at the same time there is not much reason to doubt or cavil at them. As to the effect upon our own steel trade, his view is shared by many of the great ironmasters here—Sir Lowthian Bell, for instance, who has just assured us that, notwithstanding all that has been said as to foreign competition, he has no fear for the future of the iron and steel trades of this country. There is the idea that the Corporation will be able to charge such high prices for its product under its monopoly in the States that it will be easy to dump down any surplus on this side of the Atlantic at ruinously low prices. But this idea seems somewhat exaggerated. In the first place there is the important question of freight, and in the next place it is questionable whether the people and legislature of America, already over-ridden with trusts and combinations, would submit to being charged exorbitant prices for such an important commodity as steel. If they did, it would be a serious thing for the railroads; indeed, if the idea be well founded the boom should not last another moment. As to the securities of the corporation being placed over here, the possibility of that is quite consistent with Mr. Morgan's reminder that they have all been taken in America in exchange for the businesses that have been absorbed into the combination that they are all vendors' securities, as it were. Such a thing as a sale of vendors' securities is by no means unknown, and in the present case huge blocks might easily be transferred to this side of the Atlantic if a ready market could be found for them. That, however, brings us to the point that the securities are questionable, because undoubtedly the United States Steel Corporation is heavily over-capitalised. It its formation a profit of many millions sterling went into the pockets of the vendors and promoters, as Mr. Pierpont Morgan may have reason to know. We are all far too ready to overlook this defect, to regard the United States Steel Corporation as a tyrannical giant. It may be a giant, but because of its financing it is a giant of the modern type, which means a giant with weak knees. For this reason there may not be so much to fear from its competition, and for this reason its securities should not be bought whether they are offered over here or not.

There have been signs of slowing down in the American Railroad market. On two days during the past week there has been a setback, if not an absolute slump, with recovery between. The meaning of this is not difficult to discern. It looks, at all events, as if some of the big houses are attempting to realise their huge holdings at the present high prices without breaking the market. Their selling causes the fall, and the recovery is the result of their buying back to some extent in order to save appearances for to break down the market would be to prevent their unloading at the prices which they hope to obtain by getting out quietly by degress. All this applies principally to operations in New York, for, in spite of the phenomenal boom of such long standing, people on this side have not become deeply interested in American railroads. The advice to buy has mostly come from quarters more or less discredited, and that is unfortunate for the rise undoubtedly shows big profits. At all events this appears to be so on the surface: but, as a matter of fact, it is very questionable whether, if the British public had come in the rise would have been as long sustained as it has been. There is a very shrewd opinion that prices are being kept up and improved even yet in order to tempt people on this side to take the shares. But the consolidations and rumours of consolidations—undoubtedly backed up by excellent railroad earnings—have had more effect upon the American people in their prosperity than upon the public here, who have had an expensive war, a speculative crash, and other little matters of like kind to engage their attention. The result is that American railroad shares have gone over in large numbers to the other side. If the big American houses, and the few who are in league with them, here, are still waiting for the British public to absorb the shares as a signal to unload, that is all the worse for those who begin to indulge in the process of absorption now.

Half of April has gone, but we have had no fulfilment of that promise that coal would be reached in the mine at Dover during the month. The promise, together with the publication of weekly returns recording the progress in sinking the Simpson shaft, has had the effect of raising the price of the shares by a few shillings, until they now stand at about half their nominal value. But instead of the fulfilment of the promise, we have an outside broker advertising the shares for sale—so unlike the usual outside brokers' advertisements in connection with Kent coal—and, what is really of importance, we have the announcement that Mr. G. P. Simpson has resigned his directorship of the Consolidated Kent Collieries Corporation, and has cut his connection with the concern altogether. On the matter being brought publicly to the notice of the directors they have admitted the resignation, but have attempted to minimise its import, stating that Mr. Simpson has for the past few months taken no active part in the management, that he has resigned because of purely personal considerations, and that they do not regard his resignation with any concern. But the fact remains that Mr. Simpson was connected with the Kent Coal experiment long before most of the present directors came into power; indeed, he has had his heart in it from the very beginning; from the time when Sir Edward Watkin's Channel Tunnel Company,—poor Sir Edward Watkin now gone!—took to coal boring at Dover. This being so, it is impossible to believe, in face of Mr. Simpson's resignation, that the Consolidated Kent Collieries Corporation can be on the eve of any great success, such as the directors have promised. Even if, after the promised time, they reach the first seam of coal, the quality of that seam will still remain to be proved. If, for instance, it should be found to be narrow and to have a foot of dross earth running through the middle of it, it would not be of much commercial use although the mere fact of coal of some kind having been reached might, if it were carefully exploited, induce the unthinking to throw more money into the coffers of the Corporation by way of debenture subscription or something of that sort. Even if payable coal were reached, it is questionable to what extent it could be worked from the one shaft only, the Simpson shaft. Those who are tempted to put money into the concern can glean information on this point by consulting the Board of Trade regulations as to coal mining, or by questioning some expert friend. It is impossible to suppose that the Corporation has resources sufficient to complete the Simpson shaft to its proper depth, not to speak of sinking the other shaft which will be necessary before work can be carried on in earnest. At all events, if it has such resources, there seems a strange disinclination to publish accounts to show them. The report was fully due last month, and has not yet appeared. Moreover, apart from the many rumours of long standing that the Corporation must soon raise more capital, one of the directors practically admitted it at the last meeting. And considering the record of Kent coal finance, it is difficult to see whence this capital is to come. The true state of affairs seems to be that, while coal may exist in Kent, it is not within the reach of the Consolidated Kent Collieries Corporation, which is the outcome of a long series of deplorable finance-mongering. For the industry, when it gets into proper hands, there may be some hope, for those who buy the shares of the Corpotation there seems very little.

Mr. Warburton, our Consul in La Rochelle, gives a gloomy account, in his last report on his district, of the trade there in British manufactured goods, which he describes as a negligible quality. Last year there were a few good orders for certain tools employed in shipbuilding, because of the French shipping and navigation bounties. At present the demand for these heavy machine tools is not sufficiently regular to make it worth while to make them in France; but if ever it becomes permanent the trade would cease, for then French firms would make them in order to save the duty. This is the case now in nearly all instances in which British manufactures still find a market in France. They cannot under the existing high duties, compete with French goods, when once a native firm finds it worth while to lay down machinery and make any particular article in the country. Hence British manufactured goods are being less sold year by year, and fashion has much to do with those which still hold their ground; and there is not much chance of a change for the better, as there is no probability of a reduction in the present high duties. "At the same time that our imports are diminishing German goods seem on the increase, although the same Custom rates are levied in both cases; this is probably because their workmen are content with lower wages for longer hours, so that the first cost is cheaper, and articles of low-grade quality sell on account of the price. . . . The United States of America continue to beat British exporters out of the field in light agricultural implements, shop tools, and lathes, in spite of the higher wages they pay for labour and the greater distance they have to send their goods." The Vice-Consul at Nantes writes in much the same strain. He advises British merchants to look further afield than France, for home production there is now protected to such an extent that former customers are now competitors in foreign markets, From St. Nazaire also the report is that coal is the only thoroughly satisfactory trade left with that part of France, for "nearly every other outlet for British goods is being slowly but surely closed by the ever-increasing Customs tariff."

At no time in its chequered and eventful history has the iron trade of great Britain filled so large a space in the public eye as it has done during the past three months, and is doing at the present time. Unfortunately this unusual notoriety and paramountcy is attended with serious disadvantages, one of the most prominent of which is that sensation-hunting daily journals find a great deal to say which is not just so, and hence the public get erroneous impressions, which are easily originated, but by no means so readily eradicated. One of these erroneous views, and the most fundamental of all, is the one that the British iron trade is doomed to more or less complete extinction—first, in consequence of the failure of its resources for cheap production; and, second, because the so-called American Steel Trust must necessarily occupy the field—must "bestride this narrow world like a Colossus"—in the time to come. Both ideas are singularly, and even ludicrously, wide of the real facts. The best proof that could be cited in favour of this attitude of the case is the almost universal concensus of opinion on the part of American ironmasters, that the British iron industry must continue to exercise a most important influence in the iron trade of the world. Some such authorities even go farther, and admit that when the hitherto sadly inflated costs of production have settled down to something like a normal level, it will tax all the skill and capacity of even the United States to compete against it. In making this admission it is, of course, assumed that the matters in respect of which the United States are now ahead of us will be materially modified by greater enterprise and by more up-to-date methods and appliances on the part of the United Kingdom; that our absolute plants will be replaced by others that can give more economical conditions of production; that our industries will be emancipated, to some extent at least, from the thrall of trade unionism; and that we shall better order our commercial and industrial systems generally.

There is, however, a not unnatural apprehension excited in the minds of British manufacturers by the Board of Trade returns of our foreign commerce for the first quarter of the present year. It is, no doubt, an extremely alarming state of things that during that period there was a decrease of 345,631 tons in our iron and steel exports, or 35 per cent, less than in the corresponding period of 1900, that the increase in our imports of foreign iron and steel in the same period should have been 74,000 tons, or 56 per cent. and that American iron and steel are being shipped to these shores in overcreasing quantities, while the exports of other countries are advancing, and their imports are diminishing. But every industrial nation has had experience of such phenomena, and Great Britain is only now going through a preparation for the new conditons that are to follow, which although unpleasant at the time, and attended with much actual or potential loss to individuals, does not necessarily spell ruin to the country, or any one of its material interests. British iron and steel are still very far from having reached the minimum figures at which they can be produced with profit. Scotch warrants are now quoted at 54s.; they have been as low as 37s. Cleveland warrants are now quoted at 45s. 6d.; they have been as low as 29s. Hematite warrants are quoted at 57s.½; they have been as low as 40s. Steel rails are quoted at £5 7s. 6d.; they have been as low as £3 10s. Unmarked bars are quoted at £7; they have been as low as £4 12s. 6d. And so on all through the numerous categories of the productions of ironworks and steel works. It is clear, therefore, that there is yet a large margin for reduction in British prices generally. That margin will mainly be found in the reduction of wages, which, whether in the mining of iron ores and coal, in the manufacture of iron and steel, or in other accessory operations, are now much higher than they have ever been under what are usually understood as normal conditions, and in some cases are still 60 to 70 per cent. above what are called standard rates. A few months more must, of course greatly alter this condition of affairs. Wages must almost necessarily follow prices, and it takes some time to secure a proper established adjustment of the one to the other in either direction. But the ascertainments of realised selling price now being arrived at will compell large reduction of wages—it is to be hoped without friction and our manufacturers will then be in a possession of much cheaper materials as well as cheaper labour. Even this, of course, may not put them in a position to dislodge American competition, but it should go a long way in that direction. It will not be overlooked that one of the principle sources of the success of the American Steel Trust, if it succeeds at all, must be the command of raw meterials at tolerably steady if not unvarying prices. In other words, the works that are in this combination are probably having their raw materials delivered at the present time for very little more than they cost in normal times, whereas it is otherwise in this country. This is merely another way of saying that the costs of production in the United States have not so far to fall as they have at home, or, conversely, that there is a good deal more margin here for a reduction of charges than there is there.

In the meantime, anything like despondency or relaxed enterprise on the part of our own countrymen would be a serious and inexcusable mistake. They have just passed through a period of almost unprecedentedly good trade. Dividends of 20 to 60 per cent. have almost been "thick as autumnal leaves in Vallambrosa." The majority of both coal owners and iron masters can stand a siege, and need not greatly repine if they have to spend a part of their phenomonal profits in preparing for the possible lean years that are ahead of us. We know, indeed, that this is the process that is now in progress over a very large area of manufacturing operations. To select a case in point, it would appear, from returns that have recently been made, that there are nearly sixty blast furnances at present being rebuilt or relined, so that if a spurt should be called for in the near future, we shall be well prepared to meet it. The same remark applies to most other industries, and not least so to our great indigenous industry of coal-mining. Moreover, it is very doubtful whether the Americans are not losing on the exports of iron and steel they are at present sending to this country. It is certain that if we should get prices down to the figures already named as having been reached in previous years, neither Americans nor any one else can possibly compete with us on our merits. We have never heard it claimed that in the United States, pig-iron was ever made for less than 26s. or steel rails for less than £3 per ton, if, indeed these figures were ever reached, and we have already shown that British manufacturers have come near to both.

BUILDING RULES IN BOMBAY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

THE Municipal Commissioner in forwarding to the Corporation proposals for the amendment of the building bye-laws in the City States:—"I have the honour now to report on the subjects referred to me by the Corporation Resolutions noted in the margin, and to submit in the form of a note herewith forwarded a statement of the principal points in the present provisions relating to buildings which for sanitary reasons require early amendment. I have discussed these subjects at length with the Executive Engineer and the Executive Health Officer, and they agree with me as to the desirability of the alterations now suggested. In drawing up the statement referred to, I have made free use of the proceedings and report of the Calcutta Building Commission of 1897 and of the excellent Rules and By-laws which were the result of their enquiries and deliberations, and have also reffered to the London Building Acts, the model by-laws of the English Local Government Board, and other Standard Authorities. The Calcutta rules have been framed after full consideration of the conditions prevailing in Eastern Cities, and have therefore a special value.

2. It is not necessary for me to make out a case for the amendment of building regulations which are so notoriously inadequate as those now in force in Bombay; a casual inspection of buildings erected under these regulations will be sufficient to convince any one on this point. It is essential that the radical alterations proposed should be effected as soon as possible and especially so in view of the fact that within the next few years the Improvement Trust may be expected to clear large areas of insanitary buildings now existing, which should be replaced by buildings conforming to a much stricter standard of sanitation.

3. The applicability of new rules to buildings on sites already built on is no doubt a matter of difficulty, but without some degree of stringency, little improvement is likely to be effected in the overbuilt areas in the native town. The new regulations should therefore, in my opinion, apply in their entirety to all buildings to be newly erected and to all buildings of which—

(a) not less then three-fourths of the existing posts or beams are removed; or

(b) not less than one-half of the aggreate number of posts and beams is removed; or

(c) not less then one-half of the area of external and cross walls is removed; and which it is proposed to reconstruct.

In other cases the general rule should be that all alterations and additions should be carried out in accordance with the Act and By-laws, and should not be such as to cause any contravention of the same, exception being made in the case of necessary repairs not affecting the position or dimensions of the buildings. I have not proposed any rule for the improvement of existing buildings as the powers given under the Epidemic Diseases Act will suffice so long as that Act subsists.

4. As regards underground rooms, a subject specially reffered to by the Corportaion, I have the honour to state that in my opinion the construction of these in domestic buildings should be altogether prohibited. In public buildings and buildings of the warehouse class they might be allowed subject to proper provision being made for drainage of the soil, dryness and ventilation and to the condition that they should be used for storage purposes only.

5. In addition to alterations for sanitary purposes only the Corporation may perhaps wish that some measures should be taken to protect the best residential localities, such as Malabar and Cumballa Hills, by enacting that every building should be suitably detached and should have a compound of a certain size with reference to the area built over. There is no doubt that the appearance of the localities referred to is rapidly changing for the worse, and it is a pity that the beauty of the best part of Bombay should be sacrificed to the rapacity of the landowner."

EXECUTION OF THE THREE KHOJA FANATICS.

The three young Khoja fanatics, named Goolamali Mahomed, aged 22; Noor Mahomed Allibhoy, aged 21; and Kooverji Rajan, aged 20; who were sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, were executed on Monday morning within the precincts of the Oomerkhady jail.

The authorities concerned thought it necessary to observe some reticence in the matter of the execution. In consequence of the privacy which was observed, a very small crowd was present at the execution near the jail premises, and every thing passed without any unusual incident. The first two convicts were Customs clerks, while the third was a servant in the employ of a Khoja merchant. They plotted together to wreak vengeance on some of the prominent leaders among the seceders from the Aga Khan party. They put their plan into execution on the 9th of March last, when H. H. the Aga Khan returned to Bombay from Europe. The prisoners assaulted with knives Hirji Allarukhya, Lalji Sajan, Kusam Nanji Muja and Abdulla Lalji, seceders from the Aga Khan's party. The wounds inflicted on the first two victims proved fatal, while the other two recovered. The prisoners were sentenced to death on the 15th of April last for the murder of the two Khojas. In accordance with the usual practice the day fixed for the execution was communicated to the prisoners, who were asked if they desired to petition Government. They declined to do so, acknowledged the justice of the sentence and asked that it might be expedited.

During their incarceration all the prisoners seemed to have been resigned to their fate. During their trial they had exhibited a most callous demeanour, but they behaved very well during the whole time they were in prison. They stated that their fate was brought about by inflammatory articles published in a Mahomedan paper. The three prisoners were visited in the jail by their relatives and friends. Goolamali and Noor Mahomed, who were married, were twice visited by their wives, and the child of the latter also visited him. The convicts took their meals regularly, and passed their time in prayers. Last night they retired to bed at the usual time.

Early yesterday morning the prisoners were removed from their cells and allowed to perform Vaju ceremony, i.e., ablution of hands and face, and before they were pinioned they began to mutter their prayers. Mr. MacKenzie read the death warrants to the prisoners. In answer to a question all the prisoners said they had nothing to say, and again admitted the justice of the sentence. Noor Mahomed at the time showed some signs of fear, while the other two walked to the gallows without any assistance. A small gathering of spectators was admitted from outside, and the jail doctor, Lieut. Colonel J. Nariman, was also present. While on the gallows Noor Mahomed collapsed altogether. At a given signal the bolt was drawn, a drop of seven and a half feet being given. Death was instantaneous. The bodies were kept suspended for one hour after which they were handed over to their relatives, who interred them at Worlee Mahomedan burial ground.

THE BOER CAMP AT BELLARY.

THE abnormal weather prevailing at Bellary for the last eight days has handicapped all hands which were busily engaged with the preparation of the camp, so that the Boers had to be detained at Madras. Rain came down in torrents and cyclonic storms did great damage to the buildings which were approaching completion. The electric light put up by Messrs. C. Jost and Co. of Bombay resisted a most severe test and turned out such a success that Government has given an order to this firm to forthwith furnish all the tents with electric lights and an estimate has been demanded for lighting up all the Military barracks at this station. Mr. Jost has been given carte blanche and receives every support in his experiments with his punkha pulling system and considering that Mr. Jost has made this branch of his study a speciality for the last 18 years and is an expert it may be expected that the punkha pulling problem will be brought a good step nearer its solution by the experiments conducted at Bellary.

DEATH IN THE JUNGLE.

WE regret to learn of the sudden death of Lieutenant R. A. Carpenter, 7th Bombay Infantry, (Pioneers), which occurred on Thursday last in the jungle beyond Bhusawal. Mr. Carpenter, who for some time past had been employed on Plague duty in Bombay, left last week on ten days' leave with the object of shooting. On Thursday last he received khubber of a tiger and went in search of it. He is said to have left his tent in the afternoon and was reported by his beaters to have taken his place in a machan at about 5 o'clock. At 7 o'clock he was carried back to his tent very ill and expired almost immediately afterwards, the result, it is believed, of sunstroke. He was buried at Bhusawal Mr. Carpenter joined the service in January 1896 and was appointed to the Staff Corps in October 1897, becoming a Double Company Officer in April 1900.

WILLIAM WALLACE AND CHRISTIAN DE WET.

A PARALLEL AND A MORAL.

A SCOTTISH Correspondent sends the following article under the above heading to a home contemporary;—

A question which must have been shaping itself in the minds of many Britons for a long time past has at length been set forward in definite terms. "What," asks the "Speaker," "will be the use of treaties or surrenders if the name of De Wet really remains for centuries in South Africa as the name of William Wallace has remained in Scotland?" There are, no doubt, some whom the question will strike as a peculiarly audacious form of blasphemy. "What!" they may exclaim, "Wallace, the saviour of his country, the hero of so many ballads and tales, the national idol who has so many monuments wherever his countrymen are! Do you speak of Wallace and De Wet in the same breath? De Wet, the brigand and the cutthroat!" The same people were similarly affected by Mr. Courtney's recent compliment to the Boers—that their prolonged resistance to the British had earned them a place in history by the side of the Scots and the Swiss. There were a good many such people at the last dinner of the St. Andrew's Society in Manchester, at which Colonel Mackinnon was the guest, and at which enough mud was thrown at the Boers to bury them before they had been killed. After "Scots wha ha'e" and "The Macgregors' Gathering" had been sung with patriotic fervour, I said to my neighbour, I shouldn't have thought from the speeches that this had been a pro-Boer assembly, but these songs express the position of the Boers so admirably that I am now in doubt." My neighbour recoiled from me in horror. Yet I hold that if we take the contemporary English view of Wallace and set it side by side with the contemporary English view of De Wet, and accept them both as just, we shall have to admit that Wallace was but a sorry rogue, in comparison with whom even De Wet stands out in happy relief. One disadvantage of drawing a fancy character of your enemies is that you have to retract a good deal afterwards. Surely it should be a warning to all of us that many of the same Englishmen who hate the Boers and hate De Wet—I am afraid I must add for being brave—accept it as a historical commonplace that Wallace, who was also offensively brave in his day, is now one of the heroic figures of the race.

THE STORY OF THE WALLACE ERA.

So remarkably resembles the story of the South African war up to the present time, and probably beyond, that I am constrained to tell it. It begins in 1286, or some ten years before the appearance of Wallace upon the stage of action, and it ends in 1309, or a year after his death—twenty years in all. At the death of King Alexander III Scotland had enjoyed peace for over a hundred years, and she was in a condition of prosperity which she did not enjoy again until long after the Union of Parliaments in 1707. At that time England and Scotland were not the traditional and irreconcilable enemies which they afterwards became, and France and Scotland had not yet become the allies which they soon were to be and to remain for three hundred years. The peace of Scotland was destroyed, its prosperity was extinguished, the two countries were estranged, and the Scots were driven into the arms of the French—all through the impetuous ambition of one man, Edward I claimed an overlordship, or "suzerainty," over Scotland such as Mr. Chamberlain claimed for Great Britain over the Transvaal Republic; but the overlordship claimed was at first of so vague and modest a nature that it excited little opposition. Alexander left an heiress, Princess Margaret of Norway, who was then three years old, and a Council of Regency ruled in her stead. Edward sought, like the wise statesman he sometimes was, to unite the two countries by a marriage—the marriage of the Prince of Wales and Princess Margaret—and by the Treaty (or shall we say Convention?) of Brigham, July 1290, which dealt with the proposed marriage, he pledged himself and his heirs that the realm of Scotland should remain "separate and divided and free in itself, without subjection to the realm of England, as has been observed in former times, saving certain ancient rights of Edward over the Marches or elsewhere." The maid of Norway, who was now in her seventh year, was sent for to come over the Nothern Sea to her kingdom and to her bridegroom, who was a little younger than his betrothed, but somewhere among the Orkney Islands she

DROPPED OUT OF HISTORY

died, it was said. Particulars of her fate, if they ever existed, have not survived. Then a great host of claimants to the Scottish Crown arose. They referred their claims to the arbitration of the King of England, who had won some reputation as an arbitrator in Europe. Edward demanded, as a preliminary condition, recognition of his overlordship (or "suzerainty") in regard to Scotland, and thus, as Scotsmen hold, committed his first breach of the treaty—or, shall we say again, convention?—of Brigham. After some delay, the claimants conceded the recognition demanded of them; and at lenth, in November 1292, Edward pronounced in favour (of the claims of John Balliol—"Toom Tabard" of Scottish history—who was crowned at Scone and performed homage to the English King at Newcastle. Edward encouraged the subjects of his vassal to appeal from the Scottish courts to the courts at Westminster; and Scotland defied him by setting up a council of twelve peers to protect the Scottish Crown from dishonour at the weak hands of the Scottish King. In 1295 Scotland concluded a formal alliance with France and in 1296, goaded into retaliation by Edward's policy of pin-pricks, and perhaps "sugared-sponge" speeches, a Scottish army invaded English territory. So it might be said that it was not England but Scotland that began the war! Indeed one of the counts in the indictment upon which Wallace was "tried" charged him with attempting to destroy the realm of England. Well might the man who to-day declares that the Boers had determined to drive the British into the sea claim to be worthy sons of theirs fathers.

The army which he had intended for Flanders

since been associated with a terrible adjective" Englishmen crowded to look at him—"wondering upon him,"—and on his arrival in London the streets were so crowded that he could not be taken to the Tower and had to be lodged in the house of an alderman. The Mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen of London, the soldiery, and the populace rode or walked with him from the city to Westminster—a kind of Roman triumph. In Westminster Hall they crowned him mockingly with a garland of laurel leaves. It is hard to believe, but in our own day our faith in the historian is helped by the casual circumstance—which has passed almost unnoticed—that in Manchester we had for some months, and in Blackpool they have, at the present time, an exhibition of "Kruger in his cage." The laws of war were ignored, and Wallace was hanged, and his body chopped in four pieces as "a traitor, murderer, and incendiary." Yet the time was to come when a Sovereign of Great Britain should speak of "the good and honourable service done of old by William Wallace for the defence of that our kingdom."

HERE ARE SOME OF THE EPITHETS

and names which were applied to Wallace by the English Imperialists of that time:—"William the wicked," "brigand," "public robber," "cut-throat," "that notorious bandit," "the enemy of peace," and "one disorderly fellow." I cannot find that he was ever alleged to be mad, but he was charged with having slain women and children, flayed Crossingham's body, and distributed strips of the skin, burnt alive some hundreds of English soldiers in the Barns of Ayr (a public building), and with many other atrocities likely to inflame all classes of Englishmen against him. His accusers were his contemporaries and his enemies, whose superior force he had defied and sometimes broken. The accusers of De Wet also are his contemporaries and his enemies, and they, too, have suffered many a humiliation in their contest with a people and a people's trusted leader. Surely Scotland was at last conquered. Edward mapped the country out into symmetrical divisions, and appointed so many judges and sheriffs for each. He would give Scotland the same representative Government which England enjoyed, and he would be a father to the Scottish people. "But it was too late for conciliation. Nearly 20 years of warfare and hatred had worked out their fateful results." Early in 1306 Robert the Bruce killed the Red Comyn in a Dumfries convent, identified himself with the party of independence, and was crowned King of the Scots at Scone. The outrage done to Holy Church was worked in England for all it was worth, just as the "murder" of Edgar and the oppression of the Outlanders and the natives were used by the war party in our own day, and the next campaign against Scotland, being in the eyes of the deluded people a religious crusade, was the most popular of all that had yet been. Edward, now an invalid, was carried before his army in a horse litter, but he was unable to cross the Border. He lingered for a year, and in dying commanded his son to

CARRY HIS BONES ABOUT

With the English army in the Scottish campaign. The Scottish campaign, however, was abandoned, and the old warrior's body, bones and all, was summarily buried at Westminster. So much for the Hammer of Scotland. His hammer beat the several races and peoples of Scotland into a nation. He began three centuries of almost constant warfare, within the shores of this little Island. He so contrived his Imperial policy that Scotland only had one enemy during and after his reign, and that enemy England; and that Scotsmen even of the twentieth century should be much prouder of Stirling Bridge and Bannockburn than of Waterloo or Paardeberg. To him, the first Imperialist, is due that deep and bitter resentment among Scotsmen at the inconsiderate counsels which have led the present King of a happily United Kingdom to assume the title of Edward VII—a resentment which promises to find adequate expression before the coronation. To imply that we Scotsmen have already had six King Edwards over us, beginning with that Edward whom we threw off so repeatedly, is an offensive outrage upon our history. If the small nation of Scotland—not 7,000 miles away, but conveniently next door—held out against her powerful neighbour for centuries and even to victory, and if these feelings to which I have given but the slightest expression survive down to the present day, what of the Boers, and what of the Imperial promises of an early peace in South Africa under the British flag?

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—At a general meeting of the Thana Municipality held in the Municipal Hall, Mamlatdar's Kutchery last week, the following were elected members of the School Committee:—Messrs. Sakharam Keshev Bhagvat, B.A., LL.B., (chairman), Merwanji Nowroji Antia, Govind Balvant Pradhan, B.A., LL.B., and H. C. Isaacs and Rahaman H. C. Missions.

The Mohurrum festival passed off here quietly and the Taboots were immersed in the sea at the Wodehouse (Kalwa) Bridge on Tuesday last. There were six taboots, erected by the following persons:—Ebramsab Chobdar and Dawood Khatik at Lembi and Kadar Vandrik, Bala Isre and Baba Mian at Mohagiri and Dada Ghowte at Robodi. The Police arrangements under Mr. E. Fozer Fouzier of Thana were excellent.

The Shivjayanti or the anniversary of Sri Shivaji will be celebrated at Kalyan on the 30th instant. Mr. Bal Gungadhar Tilak, B. A., L.L.B., the promoter of Shivjayanti will deliver an address on the life of Sri Shivaji. A large number of poor men will be fed in Subhedar's Wada on the occasion.

The rule No. 1 framed under the provisions of Section 3 of Act 29 of 1887 (The Game Preservation Act) was made applicable to the Municipal District of Thana on and after the 3rd instant.

Balco Maharatta and two others residing in Channi Street, who were charged with having threatened to cause hurt to one Abdoolla employed on the Railway Line were tried by the Special Magistrate of Thana and fined Rs. 4 each on Monday last.

Mr. Narayen Gopal Raje, B. A. Mamlatdar and First class Magistrate of Moorbad in Thana, has been appointed District Deputy Collector at Surat. The services of Mr. Hari Vinayek Sathe, Deputy Collector and Magistrate have been placed under the orders of the Collector of Thana.

Thirteen births (eight males and five females) and eleven deaths were registered; and no plague cases occurred in the town of Thana during the past week. There were twenty-two deaths (including ten from plague) at Coorla during the same period.

In the Thana District reaping of rabi crops completed. Burning of rab in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle in good condition. The following allotment has been sanctioned in this Division, for the improvement of the water-supply:—Rs. 6,000.

SECTIONAL REPRESENTATION IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—By the new District Municipal Act the Legislature has very wisely introduced a system of sectional representation in the District Municipalities. It will secure adequate voice of various communities, whose voice the Government would from time to time think necessary to be heard in the local administrations of the Mofussil towns, cities, or Municipal areas. By sectional representation, I mean representation of sects and not necessarily castes. Such a provision as the one lately introduced in the District Municipal Act is necessary in the City of Bombay Municipal Act. We find that at times a certain community or a sect becomes so important by its industry or commerce that a representation of its interests in the local affairs becomes a very urgent factor in the local Government. Such sectional interests cannot be represented adequately unless representatives of those sects are allowed seats in the City Corporation. Take for instance, mill-hands of Bombay. These number about a hundred thousand. When the question of sanitation of the poor man's dwellings, housing of the poor, water-tax on grain and such other questions come before the Corporation, there is no one to properly represent these mill-hands, or who have thoroughly learnt their wants, their means, their social surroundings, customs and manners. The learned Councillors elected by Ward Electors or Justices of the Peace, or fellows may possess such knowledge and do useful service to them, but a representative of the mill-hands in the Corporation would do more useful work and be of greater help in the deliberations of the Corporation in deciding what is good and what is evil to these mill-hands. Now, take another instance. There are numerous corn-dealers in Bombay. It is very desirable that when the question of corn duty is discussed, a corn merchant should represent their interests. Will he not put his case better before the Corporation than lawyers, doctors or journalists, who mostly form the body of the Corporation?

I think a clause in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, securing sectional representation in Bombay, will be a great improvement in the local Municipal administration, and hope you will ventilate the need for such a clause, and oblige. Your, &c.,

B. W. P.

THE Madras Government has sanctioned a supplemental estimate, aggregating Rs. 2,59,000, for forming roads in the Anamalais. It has also sanctioned a supplemental estimate of Rs. 62,800 for repairing flood damages on the Tamaracheri Ghaut road on the West Coast.

THE Dewan of Mysore has gone to Bellary, where the Maharanee-Regent, the young Maharanee, and the Second Princess are now staying. He will return to Bangalore next week. The birthday of the Maharajah, who is now at Ootacamund, is on the 28th instant, and the whole Durbar will assemble at Mysore on that day.

AFRICAN SITUATION REVIEWED.

BY SIR ALFRED MILNER.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

"THE PRESENT POSITION" "MOST PUZZLING."

THE present position of affairs, alike in the new territories and in a large portion of the Cape Colony if by no means the most critical, is possibly the most puzzling that we have had to confront since the beginning of the war. Naturally enough the public are impatient, and those who are responsible for the government of the country are bombarded with most conflicting advice. On the one hand there is the outcry for greater severity and for a stricter administration of martial law. On the other hand, there is the expression of the fear that strict measures would only exasperate the people. Personally, I am of the opinion, which I have always held, that reasonable strictness is the proper attitude in the presence of a grave national danger, and that exceptional regulations for a time of invasion, the necessity of which every man of sense can understand, if clearly explained and firmly adhered to are not only incompatible with, but actually conducive to, the avoidance of injustice and cruelty.

CAPE FARMERS AND "POLITICAL FIREBRANDS."

I am satisfied by experience that the majority of those Dutch inhabitants of the Colony who sympathise with the Republics, however little they may be able to resist giving active expression to that sympathy, when the enemy actually appear amongst them, do not desire to see their own districts invaded or to find themselves personally placed in the awkward dilemma of choosing between high treason and an unfriendly attitude to the men of their own race from beyond the border. There are extremists who would like to see the whole of the Cape Colony overrun. But the bulk of the farmers, especially the substantial ones, are not of this mind. They submit readily enough even to the stringent regulations having for their object the prevention of the spread of invasion. And not a few of them are, perhaps, secretly glad that the prohibition of seditious speaking and writing, of political meetings, and of the free movement of political firebrands through the country enables them to keep quiet without actually themselves taking a strong line against the propaganda, and to do them justice, they behave reasonably well under the pass and other regulations necessary for that purpose, as long as care is taken not to make these regulations too irksome to them in the conduct of their business, or in their daily lives.

THE ENEMY'S "PARDONABLE MISCALCULATION."

That there has been an invasion at all is no doubt due to the weakness of some of the Dutch colonists in tolerating, or supporting, the violent propaganda, which could not but lead the enemy to believe that they had only to come into the Colony in order to meet with general active support. But this was a miscalculation on the part of the enemy, though a very pardonable one. They knew the vehemence of the agitation in their favour, as shown by the speeches in Parliament, the series of public meetings culminating in the Worcester Congress, the writings of the Dutch Press, the very general wearing of the Republican colours, the singing of the Volkslied, and so forth, and they regarded these demonstrations as meaning more than they actually did. Three things were forgotten. Firstly that a great proportion of the Afrikanders in the Colony, who really meant business, had slipped away and joined the Republican ranks long ago. Secondly, that the abortive rebellion of a year ago had left the people of the border districts disinclined to repeat the experiment of a revolt. Thirdly, that owing to the precautionary measures of the Government, the amount of arms and ammunition in the hands of the country population throughout the greater part of the Colony is not now anything like as large as it usually is, and far smaller than it was a year ago.

"SOMETHING LIKE AN IMPOSSIBILITY."

Given these conditions, it is evidently of the greatest importance to secure the largest possible amount of country from raids. But in an area considerably larger than France and the United Kingdom put together, with an immense length of frontier that can be crossed anywhere, and with exceedingly primitive means of communication, the exclusion of mobile guerilla bands from across the border is something like an impossibility.

THE RESPONSE TO THE CALL TO ARMS.

It is only by giving each district the means of local defence that the game of the invaders can be frustrated. And in some districts, where the population is extremely scattered and the loyalists very few, it is impossible to raise a local defence force. These regions are, fortunately, the least important in the Colony. In the other districts, the response on the part of the British population to the general call to arms, recently made by the Ministry, has been better than the most sanguine expected. It was always admitted, by their friends and foes alike, that the bulk of the Afrikander population would never take up arms on the side of the British Government in this quarrel even for local defence. The appeal was therefore virtually directed to the British population, mostly townspeople, and to a small, but no doubt very strong and courageous, minority of the Afrikanders, who have always been loyalists. These classes had been already immensely drawn upon by the Cape Police, the regular Volunteer Corps, and the numerous Irregular Mounted Crops which had been called into existence because of the war. There must have been 12,000 Cape Colonists under arms before the recent appeal, and, as things are now going, we shall get as many more under that appeal—a truly remarkable achievement under a purely voluntary system.

"AN IMPORTANT AND BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE."

The fact that, if the war continues for a few months longer, so large a number of the South African British will be under arms (for it must be remembered, in addition to the Cape Colonists, we have about 1,000 Rhodesians, and, I should say, at least 10,000 Uitlanders, is one that cannot be left out of account in considering either the present imbroglio or the settlement after peace is restored.

It is, indeed, calculated to exercise a most important and I believe beneficial influence upon the South African politics of the future. Among the principal causes of the trouble of the past and present was the contempt felt by the Afrikander countryman, used to riding and shooting, and generally in possession of a good rifle and plenty of cartridges, for other white men less habituated to arms than he was himself. That feeling can hardly survive the experience of the past twelve months, and especially of the last six weeks. The splendid fighting despised Johannesburgers of the Imperial Light Horse, and of the other South African Colonial corps, has become a matter of history, and the present devotion of the Colonists to the cause of the Empire, including the townsmen, of this Colony is proof positive that, when the necessity is really felt, they are equal to the best in courage and public spirit. In this respect the events of the past few months, unfortunate as they have been a many ways have undoubtedly their brighter side. The mutual respect of the two principal white races is the first condition of a healthy political life in the South Africa of the future. It is possible that, if the extreme strain of the most recent developments of the war had never been felt throughout Cape Colony, the British inhabitants would never have had the opportunity of showing that they were inferior to none in their willingness to bear all the burdens of citizenship, including that of personal service.

"OUR EQUALLY NUMEROUS FRIENDS."

But the important part now played, even from the purely military point of view, by the South African loyalists, ought, as it seems to me, to have a good effect not only in South Africa, but in England. The inherent vice, if I may say so of almost all public discussion of our South African difficulties is the tendency to concentrate attention too exclusively upon the Boers. Say what we will, the controversy always seems to relapse into the old rut—is the British Government on the one hand, and the Boers on the other. The question how a particular policy will affect, not merely our enemies, but our now equally numerous friends, seems seldom to be adequately considered. And yet it would seem that justice and policy alike should lead us to be as eager to consider the feelings and interests, and to regain the loyalty, of those who are fighting on our side, as to disarm the present enmity and win the future confidence of those who are fighting against us. And this principle would seem all the easier to adhere to because there is really nothing which the great body of the South African loyalists desire which it is not for the honour and advantage of the mother country to insist upon.

THE TERMS RECENTLY OFFERED TO THE BOERS.

Of the terms already offered, a great majority, I believe, of the South Africans at present in arms on our side entirely approve. There is, no doubt, an extreme section who would advocate a stemer attitude on our part, but they are not numerous, and their feelings are not lasting. The terms offered by Lord Kitchener, which are, in substance, identical with repeated declarations of policy on the part of his Majesty's Government, are generally regarded as a generous and statesmanlike offer, as one which if finally adhered to, will ultimately be accepted, but as an offer, which we cannot afford to enlarge. On the other hand, there is a very general desire that no effort should be spared to make the generous character of our intentions widely known, and to encourage any disposition on the part of the enemy to parley with the object of making them better acquainted with the terms on which we are prepared to accept their submission.

"SICK TO DEATH" BUT RESOLUTE ON RECENT LINE.

If I might sum up the predominant, indeed the almost unanimous feeling of these South Africans who sympathise with the Imperial Government, I should describe it as follows:

They are sick to death of the war, which has brought ruin to many of them, and imposed considerable sacrifices on almost all. But, they would rather see the war continue for an indefinite time than run the risk of any compromise which would leave even the remotest chance of the recurrence of so terrible a scourge in the future.

They are prepared to fight and suffer on, in order to make South Africa, indisputably and for ever, one country under one flag, with one system of government, and that system the British which they believe to ensure the highest possible degree of justice and freedom to men of all races. But, with that object accomplished, they are willing, and indeed ready, to bury racial animosities. They have fought against the principle of race oligarchy in one form, and they do not wish to re-establish it in another. For the attainment of that object they would rely for the present on the vigorous prosecution of the war, in which they are prepared themselves to take the most active part, coupled with every indacement to the enemy to come in on the terms already offered, and for the future, as soon as public security is assured and the circumstances permit, on the extension to the newly-acquired territories of a system of Colonial self-government.

For my own part, I have no doubt that this attitude is a wise one, and that it only requires persistence in it, in spite of the discouraging circumstances of the moment, to lead us to ultimate success.

Other correspondence contained in the Blue-book relates to advice given by the Netherlands Government to Mr. Kruger before the outbreak of war; proposed offer of terms; future administration; treatment of peace agents by De Wet; efforts made to induce burghers to surrender; the ill-treatment of Mr. Duk and the murder of Abraham Ezau; martial law; and the Cape invasion.

THE ECCENTRICITIES OF FEUDALISM.

(Concluded from page 4.)

Contrast this munificent reward for training a falcon with the value of the life of a serf, whose death by the hands of his master was commuted by a small pecuniary fine; or, with another instance, where we find the Church decreeing that a lady who had beaten her slave to death should be punished by abstaining from butcher meat for a few days. The Church, which should naturally have been the protector of the poor, failed to a lager extent in its duty to them owing to its offices being filled by Norman ecclesiastics, who sided with the oppressors rather than with the oppressed. The tenants of many of the Church lands were prohibited from sending their sons to school, or giving their daughters in marriage, without the consent of the Prioress. The knights who held lands under the Church were taken bound to lead their followers in defence of the monastery, to appear as its champions in the lists, and to defend its rights or its patrimony, should they be challenged by any person soever. One man in Devonshire was bound, at the coming of the Bishop of Exeter, to meet him on the way, keep back the press of the people, conduct him to the choir to be installed, and thereafter serve the meat at the Bishop's own table. Another, in a different part of England, had on certain saints' days, to lose his night's rest, and guard the high altar from the first hour of vespers until nine in the morning, so as to be ready to beat off the attacks of malignant demons. The poorer class of retainers were under the necessity of ploughing, sowing and reaping the Church lands, of gathering nuts, catching fish, chopping wood, and other menial services for the monks. When lands were granted to the Church by the King, or other donor, the services demanded in return were mostly of an eleemosynary character, such as the saying daily of five Paternosters and five Aves for the souls of the King's progenitors, and the souls of *all* the faithful departed or the keeping of a light perpetually burning before the altar, to be called the "Plough light." But, some of the donors seem to have remembered the words "he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," for, among others, we find one gift of land to the Church on condition that the monks for the time being should distribute one cask of ale on All Saints' Day, for the soul of the King and his ancestors, and another, for the purpose of providing two hare pies, a quantity of ale, and two large penny loaves to be scrambled for every year on Easter Monday.

As feudalism developed itself around the Sovereign a number of highly-paid, as well as honorary, offices at Court were created to give employment and position to a numerous following. Among those which still survive may be mentioned the Earl Marshal, Lord Chamberlain, Hereditary Cup-bearer, Master of the Horse, and Master of the Buckhounds. Many of these offices soon became hereditary, and the holders of them were rewarded with estates, with largesses of money or pensions, in exchange for which certain stated services had to be performed, chiefly at the King's Coronation. Ascending still higher in the scale, the Barons of the Cinque Ports are required to bear a canopy of cloth of gold over the King, with four staves and four bells at the corners, every stave to be borne by a baron; and, after the ceremony, they are allotted the panoply for their fees. One gentleman has the duty of giving a glove for the King's right hand, and of supporting his right arm while he holds the sceptre; and so on, in infinite variety—so much so that one is led to admire the wisdom of our ancestors which laid the obligation of instructing the Monarch in his Coronation rites and ceremonies on the reverend and most learned Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 13th April 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 227,726 maunds with an increase of Rs. 15,188 in the earnings.

MR. FOLEY, Agent of the Indian Tea Association, with Mr. E. Penton of the London Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Lormer, a German artist, recently started from Quetta on their journey to Meshed via the Nushki-Seistan route.

ENORMOUS damage was caused to the cotton crop last autumn in the Multan district by the attacks of a small caterpillar which eats the flower and boles of cotton. Specimens of the larvæ were forwarded to the economic reporter, who stated that from the characteristics reported the insect appears to resemble the "Heliothis Armigera."

ALL hill stations in the Punjab have registered several degrees above the average during the last twenty-four hours. A report received from the Deputy Collector, Garhwal district, for the month of March states that snow fell on six occasions on the highest ranges. The Niti and Mana passes into Thibet were clear of snow in the last week of April. Snowfalls are reported to have been heavier and more frequent during the past than during the preceding winter.

WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

ODOL

the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the above mentioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., Ltd 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignee for British India.

THE KING, THE PRIME MINISTER, AND THE SEE OF LONDON.

IN the character sketch in this month's "Review of Reviews" the following account is given of the controversy between the King and the Prime Minister which preceded the selection of Dr. Winnington-Ingram as the successor of Dr. Creighton. Both the King and the Prime Minister agreed in offering the vacant See to the Bishop of Winchester, but his health rendered its acceptance impossible:—

On receiving his refusal, the King and his Prime Minister found themselves unable to agree upon the next person to whom the offer should be made. Each of them had his own favourite. Such, at least, is the story which is current in well-informed quarters, although, of course, no such State secrets are ever officially divulged. Lord Salisbury, whose interest in the Church and its administrators had been much deeper and of older growth than that of his sovereign, insisted that the Bishop of Newcastle, Dr. Jacob, formerly of Portsmouth, was the best man on whom to thrust the onerous burden of the London diocese. The King, on the other hand, would none of him. His candidate was the Bishop of Rochester. Dr. Talbot has already administrated one half of London with great satisfaction to everybody. Like the Bishop of Winchester he is a man of saintly character, and the only objection to him is that there is no one to speak ill of him in the whole of London. It is not for profane outsiders to pry into the mysteries of bishop-making nor are any reports extant as to the conversation between the King and his First Minister when they met to make the final decision. It is not quite clear whether Lord Salisbury gave way, and whether the offer was really made to the Bishop of Rochester and altogether declined on the score of health; but there seems to be no doubt about the fact that the King absolutely refused to accept Lord Salisbury's nomination of Dr. Jacob. One story goes that as the King refused to have Dr. Jacobs, Lord Salisbury was equally obdurate in rejecting the King's own nominee; but whatever the real truth may be, the public only knows the result that the man ultimately chosen to sit in Dr. Creighton's chair was not one of the three who were first named for the post. The King and his Prime Minister being unable to agree upon the first choice of either, appeal to have arrived at a compromise by the selection of Dr. Winnington-Ingram, the Bishop of Stepney to be the next Bishop of London.

The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—I am able to confirm Mr. Stead's statement in regard to the filling up of the Bishopric of London, so far at least as the Bishop of Winchester is concerned. The King sent for the Bishop three times, and pressed him to accept the See. Amongst other inducements held out to him was that of the reversion of the Primatial See "if he accepted London." The Bishop however, felt bound to decline on the ground of health. Since his serious illness a few years ago, when Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Davidson has been obliged to take great care in various directions. At Winchester he can do this, but here it would be quite a different matter. The King then showed a marked preference for the Bishop of Rochester, but the Premier preferred the the Bishop of Newcastle, and Dr. Winnington-Ingram was, as Mr. Stead says, a compromise. It is understood that the Premier's objection to the Bishop of Rochester was due entirely to the fear that his translation would produce an outbreak of displeasure amongst the Evangelicals.

"AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS."

ALLEGED TREASONOUS KAFFIR MOVEMENT.

FOR some time past rumours have been current (says the Maritzburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail") of a seditious organisation among the natives of Natal of a more or less serious nature, but as the agitators were said to have broken away from the missionaries the studies were said to have emanated from the latter, and, therefore, to be exaggerated.

In the course of an interview with the Secretary for Native Affairs, however, I learn that there is a substantial foundation for these sensational reports. There is, it seems, a seditious propaganda carried on among the natives by organisations resembling the Afrikandar Bond. The leaders are so-called independent native ministers who own no allegiance to any Church, and preach the doctrine that the native is the proper owner of Africa, and should throw of all European control and claim his own.

The movement is spreading, and checking it is a difficult and delicate matter. Already one man has been twice arrested and punished for sedition, but it is so difficult to obtain a conviction that the authorities hesitate to risk making martyrs of the ringleaders.

Official records show that there are three branches of the movement, calling themselves respectively Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and the Church of the Native Races. The doctrine preached by all is the same—the throwing off of the white yoke and perfect independence for the native, in fact the supremacy of the native races.

These people have newspapers, the titles of which mean "the paper of the race," and articles of a most seditious nature, which would never be tolerated in an English paper, appear, frequently ending—"The time has arrived for the native to rise and claim his rights."

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE MAD MULLAH.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON A BRITISH GARRISON.

AN Aden despatch states that the Mad Mullah has returned to Bobodie, on the south-east border of the Haud district, from the Mahomed Gerad country, and is reported to be collecting horsemen to attack Burao. He has 8,000 men with him already.

The Burao garrison consists of three companies of infantry, a camel corps, and one Maxim. It is surrounded by a strong zariba, and entrenched, has ample supplies, and is quite able to hold out.

The mounted infantry, under Captain Merewether are advancing via the Golis Mountains. Heavy rain fell there on the 9th inst., and it is hoped that this indicates the beginning of the rainy season, which will much facilitate the crossing of the desert.

Colonel Swayne, at his headquaters at Adadbes, is superintending the despatch of troops, which is being pushed forward as quickly as transport is procurable. It is hoped that the whole force will be concentrated and available for the advance by about the 9th of May.

A despatch received in Paris from Jibuti states that acting upon orders from the Emperor Menelike, Count Leontieff will proceed to Ras Makonnen's camp in order to confer with him on the organisation of the expedition against the Somalis.

Hand is a waterless tract of considerable extent to the south of the Gulf of Aden. Adadbes, the headquarters of Colonel Swayne's expedition, is three or four days' march inland from Berbera, on the Gulf of Aden.

In a message from Aden, dated a week ago, it was stated that the 2nd Infantry Corps under Captain M'Neil, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; the Camel Corps, under Captain Bruce, and the Mounted Infantry, under Captain Merewether, Indian Staff Crops, were all converging on Burao. It may be presumed that these are the forces referred to in the foregoing message as being now entrenched at Burao. That place is some 70 miles inland from Berbera.

A SUDDEN change in the weather has occurred in the Western Himalya region. Reports from Simla show that rain set in on Saturday, an unusual occurrence so early in May.

IT is not sufficient to have discovered a remedy for rinderpest. It is necessary to convince the people that it is a remedy. The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur writes: "The English method of treatment for rinderpest is not popular among the zemindars. They do not readily make use of the Veterinary Assistants or their medicines but are of opinion that European medicines do not suit their animals, and this generally leads them to conceal the existence of the disease. People generally prefer native medicines, or enchantment and incantation." Of the efficacy of the rinderpest serum there can now be no intelligent doubt; but it is the story of plague inoculation over again.

THE criminal case against Lala Shib Dass, pleader, of Montgomery, who was prosecuted by order of the Punjab Government and tried by Mr. Renouf a special Magistrate under section 193—109 of the Indian Penal Code, was concluded at Ferozepore on Wednesday, the accused being convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of one thousand rupees or six months' additional imprisonment in default. The charge against the accused was that he, in the famous bribery case, Crown versus Sirdar Gurdyal Singh, when Sessions Judge, Multan, bribed the witnesses for the Crown to prevent their giving evidence against the Sirdar. Notice of appeal was given.

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A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

NELSON'S REPORT ON THE BATTLE OF COPENHAGEN.

THE "Times" reprinted from its issue of April 16, 1801, Nelson's report on the battle of Copenhagen to Sir Hyde Parker. It is as follows:—

"Elephant," off Copenhagen, April 3.

SIR,—In obedience to your directions to report the proceedings of the squadron named in the Margin, which you did me the honour to place under my command, I beg leave to inform you that having by the assistance of that able Officer Capt. Riou, and the unremitting exertions of Capt. Brisbane, and the Masters of the Amazon and Cruizer in particular, buoyed the Channel of the outer deep, and the position of the Middle Ground, the squadron passed in safety, and anchored off Draco the evening of the 1st; and that yesterday morning I made the signal for the squadron to weigh, and to engage the Danish line, consisting of six sail of the line, eleven floating batteries, mounting from twenty-six 24-pounders to eighteen 18 pounders, and one bomb-ship besides schooner gun-vessels.

These were supported by the Crown Islands, mounting eighty-eight cannon, and four small sail of the line moored in the harbour's mouth, and some batteries on the Island of Amak.

The bomb-ship and the schooner gun-vessels made their escape, the other seventeen sail are sunk, burnt, or taken, being the whole of the Danish line to the southward of the Crown Islands, after a battle of four hours.

From the very intricate navigation, the Bellona and Russell unfortunately grounded, but although not in the situation assigned them, yet so placed as to be of great service. The Agamemnon could not weather the shoal of the Middle, and was obliged to anchor; but not the smallest blame can be attached to Captain Fancourt; it was an event to which all the ships were liable. These accidents prevented the extension of our line by the three ships just before mentioned who would, I am confident, have silenced the Crown Islands, the two outer ships in the harbour's mouth, and prevented the heavy loss in the Defiance and Monarch, which unhappily threw the gallant and good Captain Riou (to whom I had given the command of the frigates and sloops named in the Margin to assist in the attack of the ships at the harbour's mouth) under a very heavy fire; the consequence has been the death of Captain Riou, and many brave officers and men in the frigates and sloops.

The bombs were directed and took their stations abreast of the Elephant, and threw some shells into the Arsenal.

Captain Rose, who volunteered his services to direct the gun-brigs did everything that was possible to get them forward, but the current was too strong for them to be of service during the action; but none the less merit is due to Captain Rose, and, I believe, all the officers and crews of the gun-brigs for their exertions.

The boats of those ships of the fleet who were not ordered on the attack, afforded us every assistance; and the officers and men who were in them merit my warmest approbation.

The Desire took her station in raking the southernmost Danish ship of the line, and performed the greatest service.

The action began at five minutes past ten. The Van, led by Captain George Murray of the Edgar, who set a noble example of intrepidity which was as well followed up by every Captain, Officer, and Man in the squadron.

It is my duty to state to you the high and distinguished gallantry of Rear-Admiral Graves.

To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag on the Elephant, I feel under the greatest obligations; his advice was necessary on many and important occasions during the battle.

I beg leave to express how much I feel indebted to every Captain, Officer, and Man, for their zeal and distinguished bravery on this occasion. The Hon. Colonel Stewart did me the favour to be on board the Elephant, and himself, with every Officer and Soldier under his orders, shared with pleasure in the toils and dangers of the day.

The loss in such a battle has naturally been very heavy. Amongst many other brave Officers and Men who were killed, I have with sorrow to place the name of Captain Mosse, of the Monarch, who has left a wife and six children to lament his loss; and among the wounded, that of Capt. Sir Thomas B. Thompson of the Bellona.

I have the honour to be, etc.,
NELSON and BRONTE.

IF SMITH HAD EXPLAINED.

My wife says, and she says it with a snap, that never, "never" again will the Smiths get an invitation to eat at our house. And when she once makes up her mind to anything, she sticks to it like shoemaker's wax to a bit of woollen cloth.

You see the Smith's, man and wife, were old and intimate friends of ours. We lived within a stone's throw of each other for many years, and were as thick as treacle. As to our worldly estate, we were about on a level, in very moderate circumstances.

Between two and three years ago Smith's employers sent him to America on some business errand, he would not tell us what. A fortnight since he turned up at home and gave out that he had made a trifle of money for himself while he was away.

Last Tuesday we had them to dinner, the best dinner my wife could get up. And it was a good one, if I do say it myself. Yet, socially, it was a failure. In the old times Smith had the appetite of a cab-horse. Now he picked and winced over the very dishes that used to be his favourites. As my wife pressed him to taste this or that, he thanked her politely, but he didn't eat. Mrs. Smith apologised for her husband and said he had been ailing somewhat since his return from America. So the dinner ended in disappointment and the Smiths went home early.

"Poor Smith is ill," said I "No," said my wife, "he isn't ill. He's proud. He thinks his old friends aren't good enough for him; that's where it is. He's rich and we are poor, and——" The worried woman here broke down and cried, and I went out for a consolation smoke.

And yet bless your soul!—wait a moment, however. If Smith had been perfectly frank and said, "I am not the man I was. I lived high in America, and I'm all gone to pieces with inflammatory dyspepsia, and this splendid dinner will half kill me if I eat it." If he had said that we should have pulled through without a break. Why didn't he say it?

Here is a lady who does not hesitate to tell us her experience with that wretched ailment. Miss M. J. Barton is her name, and her home, 56, Sorby Street, Sheffield. In a written statement, dated September 19th, 1900, of which the following is the sum and substance, she says that it is now rather more than two years since her health began to fail. At first she thought it was only some trivial ailment that would soon pass away, for beyond loss of appetite and a feeling of languor and weariness, there did not seem to be much the matter with her.

So she struggled on with her work as do countless thousands of brave women every day, hoping to be right again in a short time.

But alas! her hope was short lived, for Indigestion, that demon health-destroyer, had got her in its iron grasp and would not set her free. Instead of getting better, she became worse.

Her tongue was now always foul and nasty, and after taking food—no matter how little—she experienced such a sense of fulness and tightness in the chest that she could scarcely breathe. "It seemed," she says, "as if some heavy weight was resting on my chest and pressing in my ribs." Indeed her chest became so sore and painful that she could scarcely bear anything to touch it, and was almost afraid to walk about, the slightest jolting hurt her so.

This feeling of weight and oppression in the chest is one of the most distressing and common symptoms of Indigestion. Like the red flag of the railway signalman it counsels caution and warns of danger ahead. What untold pain and misery might be avoided if only we heeded these danger signals of nature, but there, what's the good of moralising. We "don't" take warning, therefore suffer in consequence. Miss Barton did for she goes on to say:—

"At times, I suffered intensely from wind spasms, and was constantly vomiting sour water. Sleep no longer refreshed me, for it only came in snatches and was disturbed by horrible dreams. Deprived of proper rest at nights, and afraid to eat much because of the fearful pains that were sure to follow, small wonder I got so weak and thin, that at last I was forced to give in and take to my bed, where I stayed for six weeks. During that time I vomited a quantity of blood.

"The doctor said I was suffering from Indigestion and an ulcerated stomach. His medicine enabled me to get down stairs again, but did not cure me, for I still suffered great pain after eating, and was always tired and weary.

"It this condition I remained for several months, despairing of ever being well again, but providentially I was led to try Seigel's Syrup, and to that medicine alone is due my present good health. Now I can eat heartily and enjoy my meals without fear of pain, and feel brighter and better in every way than I have done for over two years."

Why Mr. Smith didn't mention his illness at our dinner, I don't know. He admitted it afterwards to me. Still my wife hasn't forgiven him. "Happy," says Homer, "are those who died under the high walls of Troy." Happier yet, say I, are those who live and can eat what is set before them.

HERE THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

IT is justifiable for a good citizen to break a law he believes to be wrong? That is the question raised by Mr. Holyoake's £600,000 fine. Mr. Holyoake had at least one illustrious example in his favour. Milton did not think it a crime to defy Parliament and its statutes when they conflicted with his ideas of common freedom. When the Presbyterians were attempting to suppress free printing, Milton set himself directly against them. He wrote four pamphlets which he refused to license, as he knew the pamphlets would not be allowed to pass if submitted to the licensing commissioners. His "Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce," too, was ready for the press when a law was passed demanding that all printed matter should be licensed, and he published it without a license or printer's name. Nothing happened, and in a second edition, the author set aside his anonymity and published the work under his name, dedicating it to the very Parliament whose law he was defying.

Farther back still in history Mr. Holyoake may find his justification for the defiance of a monstrous law. When good William Tyndale translated the Bible, the powers that were set themselves against him and resolved to burn all the copies of the book they could get hold of. Tyndale defied them. He was wise in his day and generation

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE new army corps system has been attacked times out of number, principally on the ground that these bodies will be affected by the moving of units. On this point it may be remarked that a great deal of this movement of troops can be avoided without prejudice to real mobility, whilst the volunteers who are to form part and parcel of the reserve army corps, as we may aptly term them, need not and ought not to constantly change, whilst the level of the militia standard of efficiency is high enough to guarantee that no corps need drop out of the army corps to which it is attached so often as some people seem to think probable. Candidly, however, the introduction of the volunteers in to mixed army corps is a mistake for the line between militia and volunteers is by no means so fine a one as to justify equal treatment. Our own idea always has been to give the volunteers an organisation and a staff worthy of the name, and to form a first line of that force with a liability to foreign service on an emergency during a series of years. But the militia is on a different footing altogether, so long as the present Army Act holds good; and if the old Constitutional army of these realms will consent to a certain liability as regular troops for a given period, there is absolutely no reason why it should not be treated in part or in whole as an integral part of the Imperial army, with an all-round liability to service anywhere when required.

Staff-Paymaster Harrison Smith who has been appointed secretary to Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, Commander-in-Chief on the China Station has had a more varied experience than usually falls to the lot of members of the accountant branch of the navy. In addition to having on two occasions served in the Soudan with the Naval Brigade as A. D. C. and Quartermaster he has twice been on a mission to Abyssinia. On the first occasion he accompanied the late Sir W. Hewett, Governor of the Red Sea Littoral, whose secretary he then was as accountant officer of the mission. In 1886 he went himself as special envoy to King John, to convey an autograph letter from Queen Victoria and a sword of honour as a mark of the Queen's gratitude for services rendered in relief of Soudan garrisons. The chief importance of Mr. Harrison Smith's mission on this occasion, however, lay in the fact that he was entrusted with the delicate task of settling certain vexed questions between Italy and Abyssinia. On his return he visited Rome, en route to England, and was well received in the Italian capital. For his services on this occasion he was specially promoted. In 1890 Mr. Harrison Smith published his Abyssinian exreriences in an entertaining volume, entitled "Through Abyssinia: An Envoy's Ride to the King of Zion." Recently he has been serving on the special committee on the victualling of the navy, appointed by the Admiralty.

All who know the arm and have led it on service are strongly in favour of its being used as an independent unit, not attached to any brigade, certainly not to the cavalry, where it will probably be applied to duties for which it is not primarily intended nor particularly well adapted. Scouting and reconnaissance are among these. So are shock tactics, although it is on record that at a critical moment in the fight at Paardeberg the mounted infantry that was up and in hand was ordered to charge the retreating Boers. The true role of mounted infantry is obvious enough, and is of such a kind that it should be at the immediate disposal of the divisional commander; in fact, it should be classed as part of the divisional troops. To be despatched to perform some pressing operations, for which its greater mobility renders it likely to be more effective than ordinary infantry; to cover an exposed flank, seize a bridge on the enemy's line of retreat, threaten his communications, or assure our own are some of the many useful services within the compass of mounted infantry, and the general should have them under his own command for the purpose.

Owing to the organisation of the French Colonial Army, it has been necessary to effect a great modification in the position and duties of the naval prefects at the ports, and to lay down new regulations for their guidance in time of peace. A decision has been arrived at by the Superior Council of War, in whose discussions the Chief of the Naval Staff and the five naval prefects have had a part. It is now laid down by decree that the vice-admirals commanding-in-chief as naval prefects are governors of the places of war which are the headquarters of the naval arrondissements of which they are chiefs. In this special relation they take their instructions from the general commanding the army corps in regard to everything which concerns the land defence of the place and the troops and establishments of the War Department, but they have precedence over the general within the precincts and establishments of the Ministry of Marine. This new arrangement has been made necessary by the law of July 7, 1900, which constituted the Colonial Army by attaching the marine troops to the War Department, and thus took away from the naval prefects the work of preparing for the shore defence of the headquarters of the naval arrondissements.

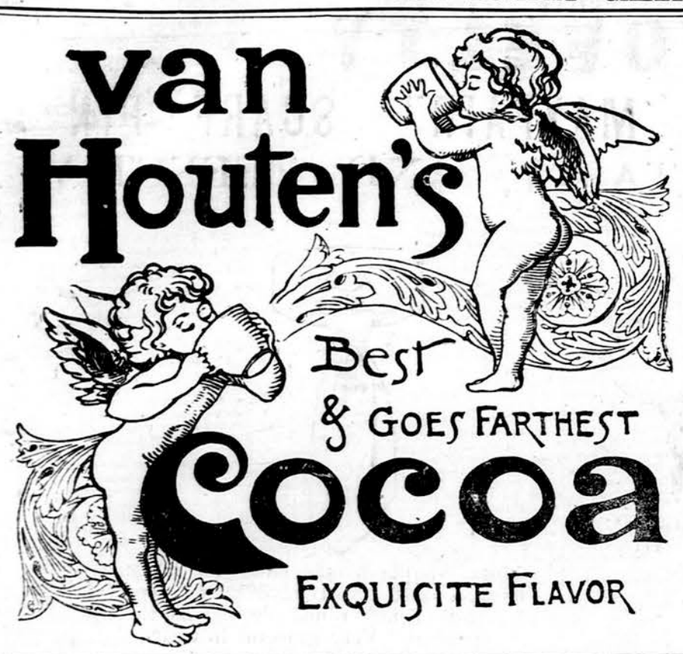
Great satisfaction is felt in the French Fleet at the election as senator for Finisterre of Vice-Admiral Cavalier de Cuverville, who is an officer of much experience, very highly respected, and whose voice is expected to carry much weight in naval discussions. He has been chief of the staff and is well acquainted with naval administration as well as with the personnel and materiel of the fleet.

Immense quantities of Pocahontas coal have now been shipped to all parts of the world by the United States Bureau of Equipment, and the numerous inquiries in connection with the subject from coal users outside of the United States tend to show the interest with which the better class of American coal fields are being watched by other countries. It has been thought to be a mistake to lay down Pocahontas coal at too low a price as compared with the best qualities of Cardiff coal, and the attempt to introduce this variety of fuel has been hampered to a considerable degree by this very low price, the would-be purchaser naturally thinking that a coal of such low cost could not be of the quality claimed. New River and Pocahontas coals bid fair, in the immediate future, to obtain a permanent supremacy over all other fields in the United States.

The representatives of the French people adjourned for the Parliamentary recess before discussing the project of reducing the period of military service from three years to two. The question excites the keenest interest beyond the Channel, and there is every reason to believe that the new arrangement will be adopted. The view of M. de Montebello, that the service should be reduced to one year, is scouted by military thinkers, who have great misgivings as to the effect of any reduction of service upon the French army. The "Progres Militaire," for example warns the Deputies and Senators of the unfortunate consequences it forsees, and it exhorts them not to think only of satisfying the electorate, but to remember the interests of France. The introduction of a two years' service in the view of the "Progres" will not reduce the number of those dispensed from the military obligation, as students, supports of families and sons of widows. At the same time the mental and physical pressure which will be required to complete the instruction of the recruits in view of mobilisation will cause a revelation of weakness in the young soldiers, who will pass their first months in the infirmary or hospital, and in convalescence and, will return to their regiments without any prospect of equalling their comrades in professional ability. There will exist a class of malingerers and incompetent dullards, who will have to be considered to the detriment of the public good. The effect of this will be that the non-commissioned officers will be greatly overworked, and, having little time to themselves, will become discouraged and will leave the Army. After the manœuvres the re-engagements will be fewer, though a class of men should then be embodied who would be the true trainers of the soldier. If these men cannot be got, who is to help the officer, for young non-commissioned officers, not having had themselves time to gain the qualties of discipline, initiative, and military spirit, will be unable to evoke these qualities in others? Moreover a period of two years is altogether insufficient for the training of cavalry, a fact laid down very clealy in the French regulations of May, 1899, which were prepared by officers of great competence.

The Austrian manœuvres and summer exercises will be the occasion of exhaustive trials of new guns in view of the intended re-armament of the artillery, for which it is believed the Parliamentary Delegations will be asked to vote instalments in May. It is stated by the "Reichswehr" that the experiments are yet far from being complete, and so far neither the model nor the material has been decided upon. A new steel gun, designed by an artillery officer, has been made at Skoda, but many bronze guns are also in the field. The metal of these is said to be harder and tougher than the old Uchatius bronze, but is described as inferior ingresistance and elasticity. Field batteries of six guns have been tested at Graz, Przemysl, and Buda Pest, and there have been experiments with the 7·2cm., mountain gun and a 10·5cm. howitzer. These trials of bronze guns will be continued during the manœuvres, and the "Reichswehr" says that, if the guns are adopted, Austria-Hungary will be the only state in the world whose artillery will be of the "bronze age" on financial grounds. Guns of the Erhardt system are also to be tried. It is not known how many pieces will be required, owing to the fact that an increase and reorganisation of the field artillery is under consideration, but according to a writer in the "Neue Freie Presse" the number will be about 4,000, with 2,000 round of ammunition for each. He calculates if steel be the material, that the total cost will be about £ 5,500,000.

van Houten's



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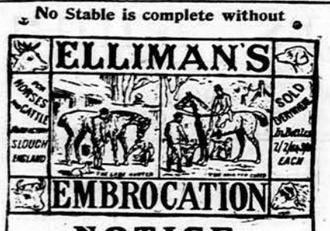

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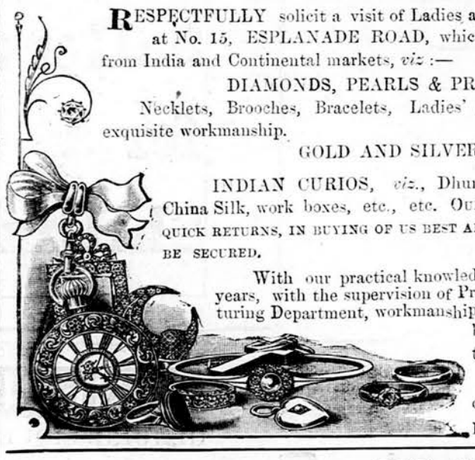

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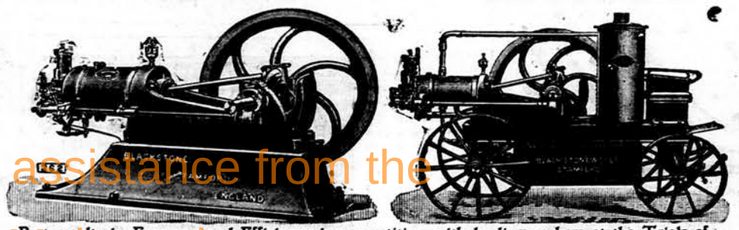

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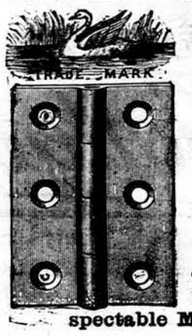

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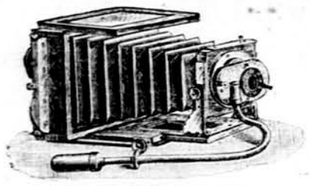

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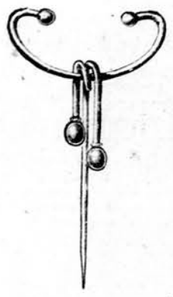
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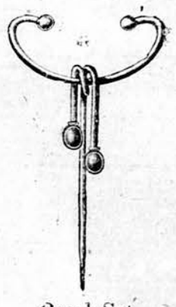
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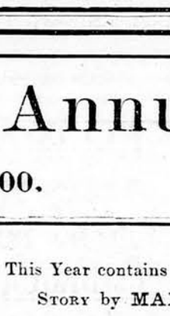

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